The Bombay Gazette

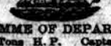
LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

No. 11,127 New Series. BOMBAY:—SATURDAY, JULY 26, 1884.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY

STEAM to ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MALTA, GIBRALTAR, PLYMOUTH, LONDON, BRINDISI, VENICE, TRIESTE, AND MARSEILLES.



PROGRAMME OF DEPARTURES.

	Vessel	Tons	H.P.	Captain.	Tuesday.
L.	Ravenna	3373	700	E. Stewart	29th July
—	Nizam	3725	500	G. W. Atkinson	5th Aug.
L.	Ancona	3093	600	S. F. Cole	12th "
M.	Pekin	3803	600	A. Symons	19th "
L.	Sutlej	4194	750	A. H. Johnson	26th "
—	Lombardy	2736	500	W. E. Thompson	2nd Sept
L.	Peshawur	3500	600	E. J. Baker	9th "
M.	Venetia	3736	500	A. E. Daniell	16th "
					FRIDAY.
L.	Ballarat	4762	750	P. S. Tomlin	26th "

The steamers marked L proceed direct to London via Malta. Those marked M proceed direct to London via Marseilles. By the others passengers for London change vessels at Suez. All London steamers call at Plymouth.

A steam-barge will leave the Company's Dockyard, Mazagon, at 2 p.m., on the day of sailing to convey passengers on board.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN AND AUSTRALIA.

Vessels.	Tons. H.P.	Captains.	On 1884
THAMES	4151 750	W. A. Seaton	25th July.
ROHILLA	3300 700	W. Barratt	8th Aug.
BRINDISI	3942 600	I. Reeves	22nd Aug.
ANCONA	3128 600	R. G. Murray	5th Sept.

Return Tickets are now issued at greatly reduced rates to all ports, for particulars of which apply to

F. D. PARKER,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.

Bombay, June 28, 1884.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

BRINDISI ROUTE.

THROUGH TICKETS from BOMBAY to LONDON *viâ* Brindisi, including the Continental Railway Fare, are now issued on favorable terms; and return tickets available for three and six months. Tickets can also be obtained which allow passengers to travel 1st class by the steamer and 2nd class by rail from Brindisi to London.

MARSEILLES ROUTE.

STEAMERS leave BOMBAY for MARSEILLES and LONDON direct every four weeks (see general advertisement), and the voyage to the former port is accomplished in 19 days in fair weather (21 days during the Monsoon). The Railway journey from Marseilles to London occupies about 37 hours.

Fares to London, by the sea route or *viâ* Marseilles, including the Railway Fare across the Continent:—

First Class Rs. 980. Second Class Rs. 370.

Return Tickets are also issued, for particulars of which and all other information on the subject, apply to

F. D. PARKER,
Superintendent, P. and O. S. N. Co.

Bombay, May 23, 1884.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA.

SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.

THE Regular Mail Steamers leave BOMBAY on the 1st of each month at noon, calling at ADEN SUEZ, PORT SAID, MESSINA NAPLES, GENOA, and MARSEILLES, starting from GENOA on the 21th of every month for BOMBAY.

PASSAGE to all Ports of Italy and Marseilles, Rs. 500, Rs. 340, Rs. 150, for First, Second, and Third Class respectively, inclusive of Wine. Infants are allowed free. Children over three and under ten years, half fare. Families will be allowed liberal discount.

Passengers' heavy Baggage will be delivered in LONDON, FREE OF CHARGE, to the extent allowed in the Handbook.

A discount of 25, 20, and 10 per cent. is allowed to Passengers returning within three, six, and twelve months respectively from the date of LANDING.

The following or other First Class Steamers will leave Bombay:—

	Tons. H.P.	
MANILLA	5000 750	1st Aug.
CHINA	5000 850	1st Sept.

Steam Launch leaves Apollo Bunder between 10 and 11 a.m. on the day of Sailing, with Passengers and heavy Baggage.

Through Railway Tickets available for 17 days, to London *viâ* Calais or Brighton, both from Genoa and Naples are issued here.

For Handbooks of information and other particulars, apply to

F. BOZZONI, Agent.

Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, July 1, 1884.

CIE NATIONALE DE NAVIGATION.

REGULAR MONTHLY STEAMERS TO MARSEILLES.

ON account of the Monsoon the new first-class steamer CANTON 2,700 tons register, 450 horse-power, will LEAVE BOMBAY for MARSEILLES direct on the 19th August. She carries a Doctor and Stewardess.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

First class to Marseilles, Rs. 500, including wines. Children under 3 years, free. Under 10, half fare.

The Railway fares from Marseilles to London are as follows:—

Via Calais and Dover (Mail)..... 1st class £ 7 10
Via Dieppe ..... 1st class " 5 5

Passengers' heavy luggage will be delivered in London free of charge to the extent allowed by the passage ticket.

For further particulars, apply to

BALLI BROTHERS,
Agents.

Bombay, 20th June, 1884.

AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

REGULAR LINE OF STEAMERS BETWEEN BOMBAY, BRINDISI, AND TRIESTE, *VIA* CANAL.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons. H.P.	To sail 1884.
TITANIA	G. Doncich	4,000 600	29th July.
PANDORA	G. Mettel	3,500 550	29th Aug.
BERENICE	G. B. Verona	3,800 550	29th Sept.
ELEKTRA (new)	B. Gelcich	4,100 600	29th Oct.
MEDUSA	G. Ragusin	3,500 5.0	29th Nov.

A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer.

RATE OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 500	Rs. 300	Rs. 130

RETURN TICKETS are now issued available for SIX months at the following rates:—

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 500	Rs. 490

Above rates include Wines supplied at meals.

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 1st and BRINDISI on the 3rd of each month.

The Company's steam launch will be in attendance at the Apollo-bunder on the day of sailing to convey passengers and their luggage to the steamer, free of charge.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons. H.P.	To sail 1884.
BERENICE	G.B. Verona	3,500 550	28th July.
ELEKTRA (new)	B. Gelcich	4,100 6.0	28th Aug.
MEDUSA	G. Ragusin	3,500 550	28th Sept.

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

INSURANCES effected by the General Insurance Company (Limited), Marine Branch.

For further particulars freight, passage, &c., &c., apply to

G. A. MARINITSCH,
Acting Agent.

Sassoon House, 50, Church-gate-street, Bombay, June 30, 1884.

CLAN LINE OF STEAMERS.

THE following sailings have been arranged:—

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL DIRECT.

	Tons.	Comdr.	
CLAN CAMERON	2,500	Kewly	about 5th Aug.
CLAN SINCLAIR	3,000	Macmahon	" 25th "
CLAN DRUMMOND	3,000	Reed	" 5th Sept.
CLAN OGILVIE	2,500	Nelson	" 15th "

To be followed by other first-class steamers at regular intervals.

Each steamer carries a properly qualified Surgeon and Stewardess, and Wines can be had on board at moderate prices.

The steamers have splendid accommodation for first-class passengers.

Passage Money, Rs. 450.

For further particulars, apply to

FINLAY, MUIR & Co.,
Agents.

CITY LINE OF STEAMERS.

THE steamship CAMEO has arrived from Liverpool and is discharging in the Prince's Dock. Consignees of cargo are requested to present their BILLS OF LADING for our counter-signatures and to TAKE DELIVERY of their GOODS without delay.

Cutcha, oil, naphtha, holds and other inflammable [illegible] must be removed as they are landed, failing which they will be exposed at consignees' risk and subject to removal to the combustible shed at their expense.

Consignees of packages exceeding in weight 30 cwt. are requested to send boats alongside to take delivery of their cargo, which will otherwise be landed on the quay at their [illegible] expense.

All [illegible] or damaged goods must be surveyed before removal from the warehouse where the steamer is discharged, and no claim will be admitted after the steamer leaves.

Captain A. C. CLARK will attend on board every morning to survey damaged goods.

SIR CHARLES FORBES & CO.,
Agents.

Bombay, 24th July, 1884.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED)

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows:—

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "CHANDA," 2,022 tons, on or about WEDNESDAY, 30th July, 1884, calling at such ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the undersigned.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "SIMLA," 1,615 tons, on MONDAY, 28th July, 1884, at 11 a.m., calling at Kurrachee, Gwadur, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Lingah, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR ADEN, ZANZIBAR AND MOZAMBIQUE.

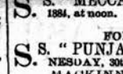
S. S. "MECCA," 1,450 tons, on 14th August 1884, at noon.

FOR KURRACHEE.

S. S. "PUNJAUB," 1,080 tons, on WEDNESDAY, 30th July, 1884, at noon.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 15th July, 1884. Agents.

H. H. THE SULTAN OF ZANZIBAR'S REGULAR LINE OF STEAMERS BETWEEN BOMBAY AND ZANZIBAR DIRECT.

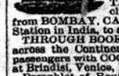


H. H. the SULTAN of ZANZIBAR'S s. s. NAYANZA, Captain Schwedler, will be despatched hence to Zanzibar direct on the 30th instant. For freight and passage apply to

ALLANA MUNJEE,
Agent.

Khoja Mohalla, Mandvi, 22nd July, 1884.

HOMEWARD PASSENGERS.



PASSAGES SECURED by P. & O. and other Steamers, and THROUGH TICKETS ISSUED, including Rail and Steamer, available from BOMBAY, CALCUTTA and any principal Railway Station in India, to all parts of the Globe.

THROUGH BOOKINGS to LONDON by ANY ROUTE across the Continent, and every assistance rendered to passengers with COOK'S TICKETS by their interpreters at Brindisi, Venice, Naples, Marseilles, Turin, Paris, &c.

Pamphlet of Routes, quotations, and full particulars sent free on application.

Address. THOMAS COOK & SON,
BOMBAY: 17, HORNBY ROW;
CALCUTTA: 10½, Old Court House Street.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

VIENNA BEER,

IMPORTED DIRECT FROM THE BREWERY.
THE NEW SEASON'S BREW,
IN SPLENDID CONDITION.

Per doz. Quarts.....Cash Rs. 6-4
Per doz. Pints ..... " " 4-2

SOLE AGENTS:
TREACHER & Co., Limited,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

PETIT MEDOC CLARET.

TREACHER & Company's importation of this Wine remains *unequalled* at the price. The Public are respectfully requested to compare the quality with similar Brands, (so styled) recently shipped to this market.

Per doz. Quarts, Cash, Rs. 13.
Per doz. Pints, Cash, Rs. 7-8

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY BYCULLA, AND POONA.

TREACHER'S CHEMICAL FOOD, or COMPOUND SYRUP OF THE PHOSPHATES.—Of great value as a Nutritive Tonic, and for counteracting weakness arising from want of power in the organs of digestion to assimilate food. Extremely useful in Anæmia and much recommended by Medical men as one of the most palatable and efficient of Ferruginous preparations. Per bottle—Re. 1-0 and 1-12.

DR. EASTON'S SYRUP OF THE PHOSPHATES OF IRON, QUININE AND STRYCHNINE.—An invaluable Remedy in all cases of General Debility proceeding from residence in Hot climates; almost a specific in cases of exhaustion and want of nervine power arising from over-mental or bodily exertion. Rs. 1-8 and 2-8.

TREACHER'S ABSORBENT LOZENGES. Re. 0-12 per box. For Acidity of the Stomach, Heartburn, Flatulence, &c.

TREACHER'S ORANGE QUININE WINE. Re. 0-12 per box. A Light and Elegant Tonic and promoter of Appetite and Digestion. A most agreeable vehicle for Cod Liver Oil. Re. 1-8 and Rs. 2-8 per bottle.

TREACHER'S ESSENCE OF QUININE. A concentrated and most valuable preparation of quinine. Re. 1-8 and Rs. 2-8 per bottle.

TREACHER'S SPECIALITE COD LIVER OIL.—This is prepared from the fresh fish, and undergoes a special process of purification which renders it almost free from taste and smell, and yet does not affect its well-known medicinal properties. Re. 1 per bottle.

TREACHER'S COD LIVER OIL CREAM.—An elegant preparation of the finest Cod Liver Oil, emulsified by a new process which renders the oil quite tasteless. It is readily assimilated and being free from nauseous taste, can be taken without discomfort by both Ladies and Children. Re. 1-8 and Rs. 2-8 per bottle.

TREACHER'S TARAXACUM AND PODOPHYLLIN.—This combination in convenient and portable form, is a most reliable remedy for sluggish Liver and will be found of great benefit in cases of Flatulence, Headache, Costiveness and other derangements of the stomach and bowels. Rs. 1-8 and 2-8.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Limited.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA,

TO INDIAN MILL-OWNERS.

FURNISH YOUR WEAVING SHEDS THROUGHOUT WITH MESSRS. H. LIVESEY'S LOOMS WHICH ARE NOW SO WIDELY KNOWN The firm is under contract now to supply Messrs. G. and R. Dewhurst, the eminent manufacturers of shirtings, who have mills at Preston, Samberbridge and Higher Walton, with 650 looms for one of their Weaving Sheds which is now being fitted with new machinery. Messrs. H. Livesey have also received an order for 300 looms from Messrs. Swanes & Herby of Preston. We further continue to supply our Indian constituents with looms specially adapted for this country.

H. LIVESEY, LIMITED, Blackburn Lancashire.

MESSRS. J. & R. TENNENT'S ALE AND STOUT.

India Pale Ale, quarts at		Rs. 4-4	per dozen.
"	pints at	" 3-0	"
Double Stout, quarts at		" 4-0	"
"	pints at	" 2-12	"

Quarts in casks of 4 dozen and pints 7 dozen.

This brew obtained the highest honour, awarded at the late Calcutta International Exhibition.

TERMS—CASH.

Apply, Godownkeeper,
FRAMJEE, SANDS & Co.

		Per doz.	Rs. a.
GERMAN LAGER BEER DOMBRAU	in cases of 4 doz. quarts	"	6 0
	8 " pints	"	2 14
PILSEN BEER	in cases of 4 doz. quarts	"	4 4
	8 " pints	"	3 0
VIENNA BEER, s.A. "DREHER'S KL. SCHWECHAT	in cases of 4 doz. quarts	"	6 0
	6 " pints	"	3 14
GUINESS'S EXTRA STOUT, bottled by Johnson	in cases of 7 doz. pints	"	2 12

TERMS—NET CASH.

Apply to Godown-keeper,
BELL, BRANDENBURG & Co.

HUNGARIAN WHITE WINES.

WE are instructed by the best shipper known in Hungery to offer for sale his entire stock in our hands, to close a consignment account.

NESZMELER .....in quarts and pints.
CHATEAU PALUGYAY.....in quarts.
SCHOMLAUER AUSLESE.....,in quarts.

These wines are well worth the attention of connoisseurs, from whom we shall entertain any reasonable offer.

CUTLER, PALMER & CO.,
WINE MERCHANTS, BOMBAY.

TREACHER AND COMPANY'S GLENLIVET WHISKY.

Treacher's ... ... GLENLIVET ... ... Whisky
A blend of matured Whiskies from the most renowned Distilleries in Scotland.

Treacher's ... ... GLENLIVET ... ... Whisky
The cream of Scotch Whiskies.

Treacher's ... ... GLENLIVET ... ... Whisky
Softened and matured by Age.

Treacher's ... ... GLENLIVET ... ... Whisky
Pure, wholesome, possessing great flavour.

Treacher's ... ... GLENLIVET ... ... Whisky
Guaranteed to be distilled from pure malt, and free from any smoky or objectionable flavour.

Treacher's ... ... GLENLIVET ... ... Whisky
Consists of the finest Whiskies selected from those distilled during each fine Barley season.

Treacher's ... ... GLENLIVET ... ... Whisky
Highly Commended by Connoisseurs for its Fulness, Fragrance and Mellowness.

Treacher's ... ... GLENLIVET ... ... Whisky
Of uniform quality at all times.

Treacher's ... ... GLENLIVET ... ... Whisky
The Butting, Bonding, and Blending is carefully attended to by practical men at Treacher and Company's Scotch Agency, and is one of the chief secrets of the success of the article.

Treacher's ... ... GLENLIVET ... ... Whisky
Highly recommended as a stimulant by the most eminent Physicians.

Treacher's ... ... GLENLIVET ... ... Whisky
Is supplied to upwards of one hundred and fifty Regimental Messes, Clubs, and Co-operative Societies.

Treacher's ... ... GLENLIVET ... ... Whisky
Can be supplied direct from Treacher & Co.'s Wine-Cellars, Byculla, in 2 and 4 Gallon Jars, Quarter Casks, Hogsheads and Puncheons.

Treacher's ... ... GLENLIVET ... ... Whisky

TREACHER'S GLENLIVET WHISKY.
Cash Rs. 22-8 per dozen.

HIGHEST AWARD, CALCUTTA INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION.
GOLD MEDAL & FIRST CLASS CERTIFICATE,

FAVRE-LEUBA & CO.,

WATCHMAKERS, JEWELLERS, OPTICIANS.
BOMBAY AND CALCUTTA.

THE CAMPAIGN KEYLESS LEVER WATCHES, BY FAVRE-LEUBA & CO.,

ARE unquestionably the best of the kind imported in India, and can be safely recommended as TRULY TRUSTWORTHY AND DURABLE Timekeepers.

These Watches are built on the soundest scientific principles, and expense has been spared there only where it does not interfere with the working qualities of the watch, such, for instance, as by substituting a german-silver case for a silver one, and by setting aside all useless ornamentation.

These Watches are of medium size in a silver-like white metal case, which will not change its colour by wear; the works are keyless and protected inside by a lass dome. It being unnecessary to open the watch for winding or setting the gands, the same being keyless, the covers are made to shut very tight, so that the hatch is fully dust-proof.

These Watches, we daresay, if used with ordinary care and cleaned once every two or three years, will give a 15 years' good service.

They are in stock as described below, and are replenished by weekly arrivals:—

In open Crysta face case	Rs. 25
In Hunting	" 30
In Semi-hunting	" 35
In Open face guaranteed water-tight case	" 35

Packing free. *Sent Post-free to any station in India.* Guarantee 2 years.

CAUTION.—Watches of inferior quality having recently been brought into the market from various quarter under similar names, we beg to inform the public that we engrave or stamp our name on our Watches.

FERRINTOSH WHISKY.

WE are assured by connoisseurs that this Scotch Whisky has not its equal, at the price, in India; and it is now the favorite in numerous Messes Hotels, etc.

Rs. 22-8 per dozen.

FINE OLD COGNAC.

A GENEROUS and well-matured spirit which will compare favourably with the most expensive brands in the market.

Per dozen Rs. 29-8.

B. PHILLIPS & CO.,
WINE AND GENERAL MERCHANTS.
"Temple House" POONA, Church-gate-street, BOMBAY.

ALCOCK, ASHDOWN AND COMPANY, LD.,

LATE ALCOCK, ASHDOWN AND COMPANY,
ENGINEERS, BOILERMAKERS, SHIP & MILL-WRIGHTS, IRON-FOUNDERS, AND CONTRACTORS,

MANUFACTURERS of every description of Wrought and Cast Iron Work. Importers of all classes of Machinery. Sole Agents for the celebrated "Valvoline" Cylinder and Machine Oil. Plans and Estimates supplied on application.

WE have always ON SALE Fire Bricks and Clay, Patent Linen Belting and Fasteners, Alimentative Compound, Seamless Flax Hose, Asbestos Packing, Millboard and Cement, Diamond and Silver Steel, Spring Steel, and Engineer's Requisites of all kinds.

WORKS AND OFFICES:—MAZAGON.

ALCOCK, ASHDOWN AND HEPWORTH.
Secretaries and Managers.

THE ROYAL BLEND.

AS SUPPLIED TO
HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS THE PRINCE OF WALES,
A GENUINE OLD HIGHLAND WHISKY,

And undoubtedly the best Scotch Whisky in India. No puffing required. Send for a bottle and try for yourself.

THIS RARE OLD SCOTCH BLEND is distinguished by having a Bonquet as in fine old MATURED WINES which very few Scotch Whiskies in India can boast of.

Rs. 23-8 per dozen, Cash.

Apply to
THE GENERAL WINE AND PROVISION CASH STORES,
Forbes-street, Fort; and Cumballa Hill;
And all first class Clubs, Hotels and Dealers.

WILLIAM J. ESSAI.

CALCUTTA INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION,
3 PRIZE MEDALS AND 3 DIPLOMAS
WERE AWARDED TO

MESSRS. C. MARCKS & CO.,

For the EXCELLENCE of their Watches and Clocks,

as well as for the SUPERIORITY and FINISH of their Jewellery of all kinds, especially Finger-rings, both set with choice gems and plain, and Watch-chains manufactured at their BOMBAY HOUSE.

MESSRS. C. MARCKS and Co. beg to intimate the return of the above exhibits from Calcutta, comprising an immense variety of HIGH-CLASS WATCHES and costly and artistic Jewellery, and which, together with their home stock, forms one of the LARGEST and MOST VARIED DISPLAYS EVER EXHIBITED FOR SALE IN INDIA.

Their Goods have been appreciated by all who have favoured them with Orders, as attested not only by the MEDALS AND FIRST-CLASS CERTIFICATES AWARDED TO THEM AT THE DELHI AND THE CALCUTTA EXHIBITIONS, but as more practically confirmed by the YEARLY INCREASING DEMAND and patronage for which they have to thank their numerous customers.

EARLY INSPECTION SOLICITED.

43A ESPLANADE-ROAD C. MARCKS & CO.
BOMBAY.

NOTICES.

TENDERS are invited for undertaking COCOANUT PLANTATIONS on the coast in the Junagadh territory, Kathiawad. Apply for particulars to Mr. HARIDAS VIHARIDAS, Divanji, Junagadh.

TENDERS are invited for SCANTLINGS and TIMBERS of sorts for works in the Junagadh State. Apply for particulars to Mr. HARIDAS VIHARIDAS, Divanji, Junagadh.

ALCOCK, ASHDOWN, & COMPANY, Limited, beg to intimate to Capitalists and the Mercantile and Investing public generally that they are now prepared to FACILITATE the extension of SPINNING and WEAVING and other MILLS by contracting to supply and erect the requisite Machinery and Buildings for a lump sum. Terms on application to the undersigned.

ALCOCK, ASHDOWN, and HEPWORTH,
Secretaries and Managers.
26, Apollo-street, Bombay, 10th July, 1884.

THE Proprietor of the BOMBAY HOTEL begs to inform the public that he has REMOVED the Hotel to No. 6, TAMARIND LANE, FORT, formerly known as the Royal Hotel, which has been rebuilt on the model of an English Hotel. The place is well located and open to the sea breeze. Terms moderate. Especial arrangements can be made at reduced rates for families. A Bar and Billiard room adjoin the Hotel, and Liquors of the best quality are kept.

5th July, 1884.

WANTED, for the water works, Prome, British Burma, a COMPETENT ENGINEER to look after the Pumping Engines and to make himself generally useful to the Municipality in the way of Blacksmith's and fitter's work. Salary Rs. 250 per mensem, with free quarters. None but competent men, Europeans, of sober and steady habits, who have had experience in the setting up and looking after of Pumping Engines need apply. All applications with certified copies of testimonials to be forwarded so as to reach the undersigned not later than the first day of August next.

F. G. BROCK-FOX,
Executive Engineer,
Prome Division, P. W. D., Prome, British Burma.

NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Senior Naval Officer, Bombay, on behalf of the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty on board H. M.'s S. Dryad up to noon (local time) on FRIDAY the 1st August, 1884, for the supply of Coal from the 17th October, 1884, to the 16th October, 1885, inclusive, at this Port, for the use of H. M.'s Ships.

2. All information required as to Bank Deposit, and Forms of Tender, &c., will be furnished on personal application to the undersigned, between 9 a. m. and 1 p. m., daily (local time.)

3. Tender should be superscribed "Tender for Supply of Coal to Her Majesty's Ships."

E. GREY HULTON,
Commander and Senior Naval Officer present.
H. M.'s S. Dyard, Bombay, 18th July, 1884.

ORIENTAL LOAN ASSOCIATION, LIMITED.

ADVANCES made on approved Personal Security at moderate interest, repayable by convenient instalments, in connection with Policies in the Oriental Life Office.

Fixed Deposits received to a limited extent on the following terms:—

6% / 5½ / 3½ per cent per annum subject to { 18 months' / 12 " / 9 " / 6 " } notice of withdrawal.

For Prospectuses, Proposal Forms, and further particulars, apply to

D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER, F.I.A.,
Managing Director.

9, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.

SOUTHERN MAHRATTA RAILWAYS.

NOTICE.

OPENING OF EAST DECCAN LINE FOR GOODS TRAFFIC.

NOTICE is hereby given that the line of Railway from HOTGI to GADAG, a distance of 173½ miles, will be OPENED for Goods Traffic on the 1st August, 1884.

The Stations on this line are:—

Hotgi,	Bijapur,	Bagalkot,
Tadwal,	Jamkal,	Kaigeri,
Lachyan,	Mulwad,	Badami,
Indi Road,	Talgi,	Alur,
Nimbal,	Alimatti,	Mallapur,
Minchnal,	Karlimatti, and Gadag.	Hombal,

For rates and other particulars, apply to the TRAFFI MANAGER, Gadag.

G. M. STEWART,
Agent.

Poona, July 15, 1884.

NOTICE is hereby given that RUBIN DAWOOD ESRAIL has contracted with Mr. BEG MAHOMAD HAJEE ABDUL RAHAMAN to sell unto him all that piece or parcel of land together situate on the Baboolla Tank-road without the Fort, in the Island of Bombay, assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under Pension Tax No. 547, and containing by admeasurement 1,490 square yards or thereabouts, with the messuage, tenement, bungalow, hereditaments and premises standing thereon, which are assessed by the Collector of Municipal Taxes under No. 119, and are in the occupation of the Oriental Ice Company, and are bounded as follows:—that is to say, on or towards the east by the said Baboolla Tank, on or towards the west by the property of Vishvanath Damodar, on or towards the north by said Baboolla Tank-road, and on or towards the south by the property of Allowdin Bin Hajee Ebrahim Jittakur.

All persons having or claiming to have any estate or interest in the said premises by way of mortgage, sale, gift, lease, inheritance or otherwise are requested to make the same known in writing to the undersigned as solicitors to the purchaser at their office in Rampart-row, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the purchase will be completed without reference to any such claim if there be any.—Dated this 17th day of July, 1884.

PAYNE, GILBERT, AND SAYANI,
Purchaser's Solicitors.

LIST of ESTATES to which LETTERS of ADMINISTRATION have been GRANTED to the Administrator General or of Estates which have come under his charge:—

JOHN BEAN, late of Ongar, County Essex, England, and formerly a Surgeon Major in the Indian Army.
RICHARD BOIDEN, late in the employ of the Scinde, Punjaub and Delhi Railway Company.
ROBERT WILLIAM BURTON, late Assistant, Stores Department, B. B. and C. I. Railway, Bombay.
WILLIAM BAILEY, late Sub-Conductor, Barrack Branch, P. W. Department.
WILLIAM COLES, late a Captain in Her Majesty's 12th Regiment, Bombay Native Infantry.
ANDREW FLOCKHART, late of Bombay, European Inhabitant, and formerly an Engineer in the Indian Marine, Bombay.
SOPHIA MALCOLM HALL, late of Tairview, Guildford, Surrey, spinster.
HENRY JACKSON, late of Penrhôs, County Glamorgan, Civil Engineer.
WILLIAM ALFRED MILLS, late of Enderley in the County of Leicester.

All persons having claim against, being indebted to, or holding property belonging to the abovenamed estates are hereby required to state their claims, pay their debts and hand over such property to the undersigned forthwith. All claims must be sent to the undersigned at his office within one month from the date of this advertisement. At the expiration of the said period the assets will be distributed, and claims received after that period will not be recognised.

LOUIS P. RUSSELL,
Acting Administrator General.
Administrator General's Office, High Court, Bombay, 11th July, 1884.

HOTELS.

PALLONJEE'S
ADELPHI HOTEL,
BYCULLA
(Near the Byculla Station of the G. I. P. R.; Grant Station, B. B. & C. I. R.; and P. & O. Dock),
AND
VICTORIA HOTEL,
ESPLANADE,
(Near the Gymkhana and opposite the Parade Ground.)
Two Minutes' walk and one Minute's drive from Bori Bunder and Church-gate-street Stations, and Apollo Bunder.

The PROPRIETOR respectfully begs to inform Ladies and Gentlemen who have hitherto kindly patronised his Establishments that owing to the increasing preference shown by the Public for the last-named Hotel, and the consequent want of accommodation entailed, he has been compelled to make a most important addition to it, by securing the next house, which is being fitted up with all possible conveniences and improvements, to meet the tastes and add to the comforts of his numerous patrons.

The house, which has been secured at great cost, is well situate and pleasantly open to the sea breeze, affords every facility for those who desire to reside in the Fort for business or convenience. The Proprietor here takes the opportunity of expressing his warm thanks to those who have so kindly supported him in the past, and trusts they will extend the same favours to him in the future.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.

Residents at either of the above Hotels can have their meals at the other without extra charge.

NOTICES.

UNDER instructions from the Director General of Railways, the Port Storekeeper, State Railway Department, will receive OFFERS for the PURCHASE, or RENT, on long or short lease, for the greater part of the GROUND lately occupied by the G. I. P. Railway Stores and Locomotive Department at Byculla, with the buildings thereon. Offers received up to the evening of the 31st instant will be forwarded to the Director General of Railways on the 1st proximo. For particulars apply at PORT STOREKEEPER'S OFFICE, Apollo-street, Fort, between the hours of 11 a. m. and 5 p.m.

SCOTT & Co., M.R.C.V.S.,
VETERINARY SURGEONS.

HORSE EXAMINATION CERTIFICATES, Rs. 10; Examination and Verbal Opinion, Rs. 5. Horses standing at livery on Commission sale, Rs. 25 per month, including horse-keeper. Commission on Horses bought and sold Rs. 17. Up-country commissions towards buying and selling of horses will meet our best attention. Horses broken to single and double harness, in the yard's single Rs. 15, double Rs. 20.) The Horse Shoeing Forge, under the management of a thoroughly practical English Farrier and every class of shoeing done.

SUPPLIES FROM ENGLAND.

The descriptions of Goods are supplied at Co-operative Store prices for Cash by

HENRY S. KING & CO.
65, CORNHILL, LONDON,
whose new illustrated
CASH PRICE LIST
will be sentpost free on application, or may be obtained from KING, KING & Co., Bombay, or KING, HAMILTON & Co., Calcutta.

WHERE CAN YOU BUY A WATCH FULLY WORTH THE MONEY YOU SPEND?

A single trial will convince that such an establishment is

KANNY & CO.'S,
WATCHMAKERS, JEWELLERS, etc.
No. 17, Hummum-street, Fort,
BOMBAY.

FOR SALE, MESSRS. CURTIS'S and HARVEY'S GUN-POWDER, &c.

Loose Blasting Powder in kegs of 25 lbs. per kegs.			
Do.	F	do.	do.
Do.	FF	do.	do.
Do.	FFF	do.	do.
Do.	FG	do.	do.
lb. tins	cases of 25 lbs.	per doz.	Rs.
Do.	FF	do.	do.
Do.	FFF	do.	do.
lb. tins	F	do.	do.
Do.	FF	do.	do.
Do.	FFF	do.	do.
Do.	A Wfl American	do.	do.
Do.	U S Rifle	do.	do.
Do.	No. 6 Cannister	do.	per case.

HEPTOOLA SHAIK ADUM & Co.,
Apollo Street, May 12, 1881. Agents.

A. H. CREET & CO.,
GENERAL MERCHANTS, CAWNPORE.

WE are SUPPLYING the neatest, the cheapest, and the strongest THRALER GOODS in India. Write to us for Harness, Saddles, Portmanteaux, Machine Beltings, Regimental and Police Accoutrements, and Boots; Gentlemen's, Ladies' and Children's Boots and Shoes, and for all other descriptions of Leather Goods.

Price List free on application.

BOMBAY INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION.

PATRON:
HIS EXCELLENCY THE MOST HONOURABLE THE VICEROY & GOVERNOR-GENERAL OF INDIA, K.G., P.C., G.M.S.I., G.M.I.E.
VICE-PATRON:
HIS EXCELLENCY THE RIGHT HONOURABLE SIR JAMES FERGUSSON, BART., K.C.M.G., C.I.E., GOVERNOR OF BOMBAY.

SPECIAL COMMITTEE FOR THE PURPOSE OF SECURING SUBSCRIPTIONS TO THE GUARANTEE FUND:—

The Hon'ble F. FORBES ADAM, President.
K. C. K. OLLIVANT, Esq.
DOSABHOY FRAMJEE, Esq., C.S.I.
The Hon'ble RAO SAHEB VISHWANATH NARAYANMANDLIK, C.S.I.
Dr. THOMAS BLANEY.
Sir JAMSETJEE JEJEEBHOY, Bart., C.S.I.
NANABHOY BYRAMJEE JEEJEEBHOY, Esq.
The Hon'ble BADRUDIN TYABJEE.
D. S. KEMP, Esq.
J. GORDON, Esq., Honorary Secretary.

THE above gentlemen will be glad to receive the names of those who are desirous of subscribing to the Guarantee Fund, the minimum subscription being Rs. 1,000. Forms can be obtained on application to

J. GORDON,
Honorary Secretary.
Chamber of Commerce, Bombay, 3rd July, 1884.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

MY WIFE having left my protection I shall NOT be RESPONSIBLE for any DEBTS she may incur on and after this date.
J. MANOLESCU.
Bombay, 25th July, 1884.

CONTRACT FOR LANDING COALS.

TENDERS required for LANDING, CARTING, and STORING COALS, for twelve months ending 30th September, 1885. Quantity, about 10,000 tons.
For specification and form of tender, apply to MANAGER, Bombay Gas Company, Limited, Greenstreet, Elphinstone Circle.
Bombay, 25th July, 1884.

NOTICE.

THE right of RETAILING OPIUM in the Thana District, on the minimum guaranteed vend system for the year commencing on 1st August, 1884, will be RESOLD BY AUCTION before the Collector of Thana, on WEDNESDAY, the 30th July, 1884, at 1 p. m. (Madras time).
W. A. EAST, Collector.
Thana, 24th July, 1884.

TO LET, from 1st September, 1884, the BUNGALOW in the Sion Fort, at monthly rent of Rs. 65. Applications from Government Servants to occupy it, will be received in the office of the undersigned until the 15th August, 1884.
W. MERRIMAN, Bt. Lieut.-Colonel, R. E.,
Executive Engineer, Bombay Defences.
Mazagon, 23rd July, 1884.

NOTICE.

WOOLLEN CLOTH.—Verbal offers will be received by the Superintendent of Army Clothing, Byculla, at noon on THURSDAY next, the 31st instant, for the immediate supply of 2,600 yards Coarse Blue Woollen Cloth, 54 inches wide. No offers will be received after that hour, and the Superintendent does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any tender. Sample on application.
T. R. NIMMO, Colonel,
Acting Superintendent, Army Clothing.
Army Clothing Department, Bombay, 24th July, 1884.

SOUTHERN MAHRATTA RAILWAY COMPANY.

TENDERS are invited for the CONSTRUCTION of 30 third class CARRIAGE BODIES. METRE GAUGE.
Copies of specification and forms of Tender may be obtained (on payment of Rs. 2) from the Agent's office at Poona, where drawings can be seen.
Further information may be obtained from the Loco. and Carriage Superintendent at Hotgi.
Sealed Tenders addressed to the Agent, S. M. Railway, Poona, and marked "Tender for third class carriage bodies," will be received until the 5th August.
The Agent does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.
G. M. STEWART,
Poona, 24th July, 1884. Agent.

THE ANCHOR LINE s. s. "HISPANIA" has ARRIVED from Glasgow and Liverpool, and is discharging in the Prince's Dock.
Consignees are requested to present their Bills of Lading for our countersignature and to take delivery of their goods without delay.
Unless boats are sent alongside, without delay, to take delivery of packages exceeding in weight 30 cwts., they will be landed on the quay at the risk and expense of the consignees.
All damaged goods must be surveyed by the steamer's surveyor before removal from the dock; otherwise no claim will be admitted.
Captain CLARK will attend every morning to survey damages, &c.
W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Graham's Buildings, Bombay, 25th July, 1884. Agents.

REDUCED PRICES.
MALTINE AND PREPARATIONS.
Re. 1-6 Net Cash.
COOPER, MADON & CO., Limited,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

REDUCED PRICES.
REPLER'S
MALT EXTRACT AND MALT EXTRACT WITH COD-LIVER OIL.
Re. 1-6 Net Cash.
COOPER, MADON & CO., Limited,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

REDUCED PRICES.
DR. DEJOHNG'S COD-LIVER OIL.
Re. 1-2 Net Cash.
COOPER, MADON AND CO., Limited,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

REDUCED PRICES.
DR. JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT.
Rs. 2 Net Cash.
COOPER, MADON AND CO., Limited,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

CHEST EXPANDERS, PROTECTORS, &c.

	Rs. as.
Ladies' Improved Chest Expanders or Braces with India-rubber Spring, for contracted Chest, round Shoulders, and to prevent stooping	4 0
Do. do. do. With Steel Plates	5 8
Gentleman's Improved Chest Expanders	5 0
Do. do. do. With Steel Plates	6 8
India-rubber, covered with silk for Ladies for Gymnastic exercise, from Rs. 2-12 to	5 0
CHEST PROTECTORS for Ladies and Gentlemen, best Lamb wool, or Chamois Leather, single, small	1 0
Do. do. do. Medium	1 8
Do. do. do. Large	2 0
Do. do. double Small	2 0
Do. do. do. Medium	3 0
Do. do. do. Large	4 0

COOPER, MADON AND CO., Limited,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

METEOROLOGICAL INSTRUMENTS.

	Rs. a.
Negretti and Zambra's or Casella's Maxim. Thermometers, porcelain scale divided on stem	16 0
Negretti and Zambra's or Casella's Minim. Thermometers	16 0
Six's Maxim, and Minim. Thermometers on one piece, boxwood	15 0
Maxim. Thermometers, boxwood	7 8
Minim. Thermometers, boxwood	7 8
Garden and House Thermometers from Re. 1 to	15 0
Daniell's Hygrometer	40 0
Pocket Gilt Aneroid Barometer, with Altitude Scale, in Morocco case	40 0
Aneroid Barometers with and without Thermometers, from Rs. 7 to	35 0
Fitzroy's Barometers from Rs. 25 to	35 0
Bath Stoves, complete, specially adapted for Indian climate	12 0

COOPER, MADON AND CO., Limited,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

INDISPENSABLE TO TRAVELLERS IN INDIA.

THE INDIAN TRAVELLER'S GUIDE,

A MONTHLY PUBLICATION containing time and fare tables of the Railway Companies, Steam-boats and Dak companies, the routes between the principal Indian towns, tables of through-routes and fares from Bombay to places in India and abroad, short descriptive notices of all places of interest, the hill sanitaria, &c. With a new Coloured Map of India, showing every Railway station on the Indian lines. Price eight annas. Indian postage one anna. Published on the first of every month at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

SALES BY AUCTION.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.,
41, MEADOW-STREET, BOMBAY.

USUAL AUCTION SALE.

THIS DAY, SATURDAY, the 26th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE and Co. will hold their usual auction sale at their rooms as follows:—
5 cases assorted jams.
12 American clocks.
1 A lot of Japanese fancy boxes.
1 case white metal spoons.
1 case Bohemian flower vases, liquer sets, &c.
1 ice and meat safe.
A few cases Old Tom.
A few cases Whiskey.
By order of Alois Schweiger, Esq., and on account of Hajee Hasam Hajee Cassum:—
24 gross mother-o'-pearl buttons.
31 gross tinder boxes.
5 gross caps.
24 bundles wicks.
SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.
Bombay, 26th July, 1884.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON AND COMPANY.

SALE of Glass-bangles, Mother-o'-Pearl-shells, Tea, Purses, Furniture, Bentwood Chairs, Brussels Carpets, &c., &c.
On THURSDAY, the 31st July, 1884, at 2 p.m., Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTONE & Co. will sell by Public Auction at their sale room, by order of C. A. Turner, Esq., Official Assignee H. C., and in re Mahomedbhoy Suchoobhoy, trading under the name and firm of Suchoobhoy Nakra, insolvents, 12 sheets glass-bangles (colored), and 2 packages mother-o-pearl shells.
In re Nuthoo Vussonjee (insolvent)—few old gunny.
Also on the same day few chests of Kooloo tea, bentwood (light, baba and folding) chairs, rolls of Brussels carpets and borders, Russia-leather pocket, purses and wallets, marble topped round tables, circular camp, dressing and washing tables, teapoys, chairs, chest of drawers, clothes and gown presses, musical box, clocks, globe lamps vases, tumblers, tea and coffee set, craddles, cots, sofas, walking sticks, fancy paper boxes, show book case, marble topped tolled glasses, &c., &c.
MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & CO.
Bombay, 26th July, 1884.

DON'T DIE IN THE HOUSE.

"ROUGH ON RATS" clears out rats, mice, beetles, roaches, bed-bugs, flies, ants, insects, moles, chipmunks, gophers. As. 8, p. 1. B. S. M adon & Co., Bombay, General Agents.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding 3 lines Re. 1 each succeeding line, As. 8. No trade advertisements are admitted under this scale.

SINGER'S SEWING MACHINES combine the best features of all others. Price lowest for quality. Terms—liberal; satisfaction guaranteed. Illustrated Catalogues, post free. Needles, oil, parts, and accessories always in stock.—The Singer Manufacturing Company, 5, Church-gate-street, Bombay.

CRITERION RESTAURANT.—Admission Free. ZITHER CONCERT, Herr Paak. To-night.

AUSTRALIAN WINES.—Apply to C. H. B. FORBES & Co., Bombay.

PILSENER BEER in prime condition: quarts, Rs. 5-8; pints, Rs. 3-8. Apply EWART, LATHAM & Co.

BAKERS BLOWER.—For sale No. 6 Bakers Blower. Apply to Geo. Gahagan & Co., Mody Bay, Bombay.

CONJURING TRICKS in great variety just received. Rs. 4 to Rs. 30 each. Early inspection invited.—BARTON & Co., Limited, Church-gate-street.

WANTED, a second-hand Engl-Persian Dictionary; must be in good order. K. B., 25, care of Messrs. Grindlay Groom, and Co., Bombay.

PILSENER LAGER BEER, swallow brand, in splendid condition, at Rs. 5-8 per dozen, at Byculla Co-operative Stores. Trial invited.

GUNS.—D. B. B. L. 12 Bore Guns in case complete, by G. Henry Clarke, of Leicester. Apply to Geo. Gahagan & Co., Mody Bay, Bombay.

TO BE SOLD to-day by auction, opposite the Girgaum POLICE COURT, a light double-seated English-built Brougham, in good condition.

JUST RECEIVED, Boys' Jersey Suits, good dark Navy Blue (fast colour), from Rs. 5 to Rs. 9 per suit.—Y. A. LACKA and Co., Hummum-st reet.

PATENT SILK ORNAMENTS, Crewel appliques, Feather appliques, 14 chintzes stock on hand.—STEWARD & Co., 2, Church-gate-street, Fort.

GWYNNES INVINCIBLE CENTRIFUGAL PUMPS —The best steam pumps made. Apply to the sole agents, Geo. Gahagan & Co., Mody Bay, Bombay.

BOOK-KEEPER.—Experienced Clerk wanted as bookkeeper. Must be well up in accounts. Apply with certificates by letter to Accountant, *Bombay Gazette* Office.

THE Original first-class HOTEL in Poona, The Royal Family, near Railway station, open to the westerly breezes, under new management, unexceptional testimonials.

WANTED, a MATRICULATED SCHOLAR to give private tuition from 6 to 8 p. m. Apply by letter to Mr. Eduljee C. Bisnee, near St. Andrew's Church, Bandora.

FOR SALE, WATER METERS ½" and ¾" Elliotts Current Meter, Kortings Injectors, Boudous Duplex Steam Guages, Tube Expanders, Spare Metallic Tapes, Tool Steel, &c. Apply to GEO. GAHAGAN & Co., Mody Bay, Bombay.

THE Bombay Brick and Tile Factory, Limited, have for sale table bricks, 9" by 4½" by 2½." Apply to R. Farrow, Sion Road.

GILBEY'S WINES and SPIRITS.—C. H. B. FORBES & Co., wholesale agents; Pearse & Co., Limited, retail agents, Bombay.

NEW TWEEDS, NEW ANGOLAS, cheap suits. Samples post free.—JOHN MAHOMED & Co., 16, Meadow-street, Bombay.

COTTON CHECKS FOR SUMMER CLOTHING.—A variety of the above now available for samples, &c. Apply to the Elgin Mills Company, Cawapore.

BADHAM, PILE & Co., Limited, have just received specialities in Ties and Scarfs. All new styles for ring knot, bow or pin. Quite new designs.

TOUGHENED GLASS.—The trade supplied from a consignment just received. Apply to Godown-keeper, PHIPSON & Co., 18, Forbes Street.

IMPROVED Ivorine Billiard Balls, equal to real Ivory ones in elasticity, sound, weight, etc. Sole appointed Agents for India, JOHN ROBERTS & Co., Bombay.

MACLEAN'S GUIDE to BOMBAY and BOMBAY DIRECTORY for 1884. Price, Rs. 5; with postage, Rs. 5-4. To be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

CHUBB AND SON'S SAFES, Writing, Cash, Paper, and Key Boxes, Locks and Pad-Locks. Sole Agent in Bombay, Eduljee Pestonjee, 47, Parsee Bazaar Street, Fort.

FOR SALE, neat Office Shigram, canoe-shaped Baroche and different kinds of carriages, to be seen next to Portuguese Church, Girgaum. Apply to Sorabji Nowroji.

NOVELTY.—REAL HAVANNAH CIGARETTES; "AGUILA D'ORO" BRAND, first importation into India; fresh and fragrant.—J. NEUBERG, Bombay.

INDIAN JEWELLERY, Indian Curiosities. Prices lower than elsewhere.—KANNY & Co., Watchmakers and Jewellers, 17, Hummum-street, Bombay.

MACHINE DEPOT.—Stock on hand for sale.—Engines, Pumps, workshop machines, sundries, &c., new and second hand. Orders executed from Europe on moderate terms.—P. D. Framji, Baboola Tank-road.

UNIVERSAL LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY.—Liberal distribution of profits for the past year. Endowment Assurances now effected payable at death or at age of 50 years. For rates, apply to KING, KING & Co.

WANTED, a HALL PORTER for the Club of Western India, must speak English well and be of unexceptional character. Portuguese preferred. For particulars, apply, with copies of testimonials, to the Honorary Secretary.

FIVE hundred thousand pounds was paid last year under STANDARD LIFE Policies in respect of DEATH claims. The accumulated Fund amounts to Six Millions Sterling invested only in unexceptionable Securities, and the Revenue is £800,000 per annum.

FOR SALE, one pair of Pegu PONIES, fast, handsome and quiet, colour a white and light bay, together with tonga and harness, in good order. Price Rs. 1,000. One dun Pegu pony, goes with either of the above Rs. 250. Apply to Colonel Warden, European General Hospital, Bombay.

FOR SALE.—Lathes, Sliding, Surfacing and Screw Cutting, 6", 7", and 12" Centres, 6 to 30 feet beds; Seller's Screwing Machines, Planing Machines, Drilling Machines, Saw Benches, Punching and Shearing Machines, Fire Engines, Crab Winches, Screw Jacks, Taps and Dies, &c.—Richardson and Cruddas, Bombay Metal Mart.

FOR SALE, A COLLECTION OF LEGISLATIVE ACTS, comprising Sea Customs Act Customs Tariff Act, Indian Arms Act, The Opium Act The Bombay Salt Act, The Salt Act, The Stamp Act, The Indian Port Act, The Native Passenger Ships Act, The Abkari Act, Periodical Survey of Steam Vessels Act, The Steam Vessel Survey Amendment Act, and the Bombay Port Trust Act. Price, Rs. 3, interleaved, Rs. 3-8. Apply to the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

FRESH OILMANSTORES, Tea and Coffee, Sugar, Split Peas, &c., at lowest terms for cash.—PEARSE and Co., 22 and 23, Apollo-street, Bombay.

SWIFT & FARROW,
PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS, AUDITORS, &c.
UNDERTAKE COLLECTION OF OUTSTANDING DEBTS.
No. 9, HUMMUM STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

BOMBAY FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, (Limited.)
CAPITAL Rs. 15,00,000.
INSURANCE against FIRE effected in any part of India on the most favourable terms. Special advantages offered to insurers in the Island of Bombay. Up-country agents wanted.
C. H. B. FORBES & CO.,
Secretaries and Managers, Bombay.

MERRYWEATHER & SONS.
FIRE ENGINES, Fire Escapes, Hoses, and appliances of all kinds for extinguishing Fires. Apply to
C. H. B. FORBES & CO.,
Agents, Bombay.

C. STEPHENS & SONS,
(SUCCESSORS TO COLLETT & CO.,
COACH & CARRIAGE BUILDERS,
ESTABLISHED 1795.
GIRGAUM COACH WORKS,
179, BHEACH CANDY ROAD,)
BOMBAY.

LAYS OF THE LAW.
BEING
A SELECTION OF
LEADING CASES
FROM
THE BOMBAY HIGH COURT REPORTS
DONE INTO VERSE AFTER THE MANNER OF VARIOUS OTHER GREAT POETS.
BY
W. E. H
Copies can be had at the BOMBAY GAZETTE Office.
Price. Re 1-8-0. Postage, anna 1

WELLS "ROUGH ON CORNS.
ASK FOR WELLS' "Rough on Corns." As. 6. p. 1, quick relief, complete, permanent cure. Corns, warts, unions. B. S. Madon & Co., General Agents, Bombay.

BANKS

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.
HEAD OFFICE—PARIS.
SUBSCRIBED and PAID-UP CAPITAL £2,000,000
RESERVE FUND £600,000
LONDON BANKERS
BANK OF ENGLAND,
UNION BANK OF LONDON,
Messrs. C. J. HAMBRO & SON.
LONDON OFFICE—72, THREADNEEDLE STREET E. C.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS are kept, but no interest allowed.
DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for fixed periods at rates to be obtained on application. No deposits received for less than thirty days.
LETTERS OF CREDIT payable at any of the chief commercial towns and cities of the world.
DIVIDENDS, &c., on Government Paper and other stocks received for customers without charge, if remitted some through the Bank.
CHARLES LOWELL, Manager.
1, Rampart Row, W.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.
HATTON COURT, THREADNEEDLE-STREET, LONDON.
INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.
PAID-UP CAPITAL—£800,000.
RESERVE FUND—£250,000.
INTEREST ALLOWED,
On CURRENT ACCOUNTS at 2 per cent. per annum on the daily balances.
On FIXED DEPOSITS for
12 months at 3 per cent. per annum.
6 do. 4 do.
All letters should be addressed, and remittances made payable, to THE CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.
EDGAR FOADEN,
Acting Agent.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

FOR SALE, STILL HOCKS, from D. Meyer, Bingen on the Rhine.

	Quarts per doz.
Laubenheimer	Rs. 15 0
Deidesheimer	" 16 0
Geisenheimer	" 17 0
Rudesheimer	" 25 0
Marcobrunner	" 30 0
Red Assmanshauser	" 20 0
Sparkling Hock	" 34 0

BREUL & CO.,
24, Apollo-road.

PRICE LIST of WINES, &c., ON SALE at the Godowns of the undersigned:—

CHAMPAGNE.	Per 1 doz. pints.	Per 2 doz. pints.
Italian Champagne	Rs. 0	Rs. ...
Charles Heidsick's Grand Vin Premium, White Seal, Dry	" 0	" ...
Heidsick's Dry Monopole	" 0	" ...
Guirand Fils & Co.'s Carte Blanche	" 0	" ...
Cuvee de Choix Champagne	" 0	" ...
Dry Elite	" 0	" 0
First Quality Dry	" 0	" 0
From MESSRS. DEUTZ AND GELDERMANN, AYES CHAMPAGNE.		
Carte Blanche, dry	Rs. 0	Rs. 0
Cabinet India, very dry	" 0	" 0
Goldlack, extra	" 0	" 0
MOSELLE.		
From A. DUPILLE, MACAU MEDOC.		
Josephshoefer (still)	" 0	" ...
STILL HOCKS.		
From G. M. FABERMANN, SOHN, MAYENCE.		
Laubenheimer	Rs. 0	Rs. 0
Deidesheimer	" 0	" 0
Geisenheimer	" 0	" 0
Leistraumlich	" 0	" 0
Steinwein	" 0	" ...
Hochheimer Berg	" 0	" 0
Rudesheimer	" 0	" 0
Marcobrunner	" 0	" 0
Queen Victoria Berg	" 0	" ...
From OTTO FLORSH, MAYENCE.		
Moselblümchen	Rs. 0	Rs. 0
Nierstein	" 0	" 0
Hochheimer	" 0	" 0
Brauneberger	" 0	" ...
Liebfraumich	" 0	" 0
Berncastler-Rosenberg	" 0	" 0
Rudesheimer	" 0	" ...
Oberemmeler-Rosenberg	" 0	" 0
Johannisberger	" 0	" 0
FRENCH WHITE WINES.		
From A. DUPILLE, MACAU MEDOC.		
Sauterne	Rs. 0	Rs. ...
From MESSRS. MUNZER & SPANN, BORDEAUX.		
Haut Sauterne	" 0	" 0
MARSALA WINES.		
Marsala Wine	Rs. 0	Rs. ...
Do. do. Superior	" 0	" ...
CLARETS.		
From MESSRS H. & C. BALARESQUE, BORDEAUX.		
Chateau de Frandes	Rs. 0	Rs. 0
Les Canons	" 0	" 0
Chateau Leoville	" 0	" ...
Chateau Lalitte	" 0	" ...
From A. DUPILLE, MACAU MEDOC.		
Listrao Medoc	" 0	" ...
Gru de Barrayre	" 0	" ...
Chateau La Begorce	" 0	" ...
From MESSRS. MUNZER & SPANN, BORDEAUX.		
Medoc	" 0	" ...
St. Estephe	" 0	" 0
Haut Canon	" 0	" 0
Margaux	" 0	" 0
From MESSRS. BRANDENBURG FRERES, BORDEAUX.		
St. Estephe	Rs. 0	" ...
St. Julien	" 0	" ...
From J. ROEMER & SOHN, WIEN.		
Hungarian Claret	Rs. 0	Rs. ...
Chateau Romer	" 0	" ...
BRANDY.		
F. Dessandier & Co.'s * Brandy	Rs. 0	Rs. 0
Cognac, Fine Champagne, Red Bars	" 0	" ...
M. & Spann	" 0	" ...
Cognac, Green labels (vine leaf)	" 0	" ...
white capsules, A.L. Boiteau & Co.	" 0	" ...
Charles Lervoire very old Brandy**	" 0	" ...
BURGUNDY.		
From A. DUPILLE, MACAU MEDOC		
Volnay	Rs. 0	Rs. ...
Chamberlin	" 0	" ...
WHISKY.		
Bon Accord	Rs. 0	" ...
Broadalbane Highland Whisky	" 0	" ...
Finest Old Scotch Whisky	" 0	" ...
Thistle Blend Whisky**	" 0	" ...
BEER.		Per doz. pints.
St. Paul	Rs. 0	Rs. 4 4
Pilsener Beer	" 0	" 4 0
Lagerbier	" 0	" ...
Kaiser Beer	" 0	" 4 0
Export Beer	" 0	" 5 8
		Per doz. Impl. pints
Romford Light Bitter Beer	" 0	" 4 8
India Pale Ale	" 0	" ...
SUNDRIES.	Per doz. quarts.	Per doz. pints.
Vin d'Harib (Bitters)	Rs. 0	Rs. ...
Finest Kummuel	" 0	" ...
Italian Vermouth	" 0	" ...
Do. do. Superior	" 0	" ...
Do. do. Finest	" 0	" ...
Real Italian Oil, (Flutes)	" 0	" 6 0
Do. do. Pints	" 0	" 6 0
Aromatic Magon bitters	" 0	" ...
Fortuna Caloric Punsch	" 0	" ...
Cherry Cordial	" 0	" ...
		Per Doz.
Fortuna Taffel Akvavit		Rs. 0
Fortuna Norraman Brandevin		" 0
Finest Copenhagen Kummel		" 0
Old St. Croix Rum		" 0
Finest St. Croix Rum		" 0
Swiss condensed milk in Bottles		" 0
Do. do. do. " Tins		" 0
Do. do. do. " Superior		" 0

PRESERVED MEATS, SAUSAGES, VEGETABLES, &c.

	Rs. a.
Swedish Butter per 1 lb. tin	1 4
Danish Butter, finest per 1 lb. tin	1 8
Do. do. per ½ lb. tin	0 15
Do. Prime Preserved per 1 lb. tin	1 3
Do. do. per 2 lb. tin	2 4
Swiss Cheese in tins, from 25 to 50 lbs. per lb.	0 11
From L. GRADLER and HARTWIG, GOTHA.	
Truffel Leberwurst (Truffled Liver Sausages) Rs. 1 8	Per 1 lb. tin. Rs. 0 13
Metzwurst (cooked meat Sausages) " 1 6	" 0 13
Cervelatwurst (Brain Sausages) " 1 6	" 0 13
Asparagus " 2 8	" 1 8
Cut Asparagus in Water " 1 4	" 0 12
White Pickled Cabbage " 1 0	" 0 10
Red do. do. " 1 4	" 0 12
Young French Beans in Water " 0 12	" 0 10
Celiery " 0 14	" 0 14
From BUSCH, BARNEWITZ & Co., WOLFENBUTTEL.	
Smoked Sausages " 1 8	" ...
Asparagus " 2 8	" 1 8
Celiery " 0 14	" 0 10
French Beans " 0 14	" ...
Cut French Beans " 0 8	" ...
Young Peas, second quality " 0 10	" ...
Small Sausages " 1 6	" ...

TERMS.
Outstation orders should be accompanied by a remittance or reference for payment in Bombay.
Cash payments for supplies of wine, &c. (Preserved Provisions excepted) carry a discount of 5 per cent.
VOLKART BROTHERS,
Rampart-row.
Bombay, 22nd July, 1884.

SUTTON'S SEEDS!

AS Agents to SUTTON & SONS, we have just received their sample consignment of this season's seeds, in tin boxes, which are sold as under:—
FLOWER SEEDS.....Rs. 3-12, 5-8, & 7-8
VEGETABLE " " 3-12, 7-8, & 15
CARTER'S SEEDS!
Our periodical supply of the above has just come to hand, and is sold in any quantity, also in tin boxes, as under:—
FLOWER SEEDS, each.....Rs. 5, 7-8, & 10
VEGETABLE " " 3, 6-8, & 12-8
CONTINENTAL SEEDS!
A large consignment of the above from Germany and France is just received, and sold in any quantity.
Our DESCRIPTIVE CATALOGUE of Bulbs, Garden Tools, Lawn Mowers, Pumps, Flower Vases, &c., can be had post free.
PALEKAR & CO.,
ESPLANADE CROSS ROAD,
Opposite to St. Xavier's College Bombay.

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FOR SALE, MANILLA and OILED COIR ROPE and CORDAGE. Apply to
OWEN & OKELL,
Agents to W. H. HARTON & Co., Calcutta.
Apollo Street, Bombay.

BADHAM, PILE and Co., Limited,
SUCCESSORS TO
P. GRANT AND SON,
MANUFACTURERS OF
SADDLERY AND HARNESS
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION,
6, HORNBY-ROAD, BOMBAY.

MRS. COULSON,
MILLINERY AND FANCY GOODS STORES,
Carmac-road, near the Crawford Market.

FRESH ARRIVAL of Merino and Cashmere, plain and ribbed Hosiery, Shawls, Chenille and Beaded Capes, Fans, Silk Parasols and Umbrellas, Ladies' Work Boxes, Plush Companions, Plush Hand-Bags, Jet Ornaments, Tea Cosies, &c, &c.,
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JOSEPH GILLOTT'S
STEEL PENS
Sold by all Stationers.
GOLD MEDAL, PARIS, 1878.

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BUGS, FLEAS, MOTHS, BEETLES, and all other Insects are destroyed by KEATING'S INSECT POWDER which is quite harmless to domestic Animals. In exterminating Beetles the success of this Powder is extraordinary, and no one need be troubled by those pests. It is perfectly clean in application. Ask for, and take no other than, "KEATING'S POWDER," as imitations are noxious, and fail in giving satisfaction. Sold by all Chemists in small bottles.

ATKINSON'S PERFUMERY.
ESS. YLANG YLANG, FRANGIPANNE
GOLD MEDAL BOUQUET, VIOLET
POWDER, CALCUTTA EXHIBITION
BOUQUET, BROWN WINDSOR SOAP,
Sold everywhere.
THREE GOLD MEDALS—PARIS, 1878,
and CALCUTTA, 1884.
Observe Trade Mark,
J. AND E. ATKINSON.
24, Old Bond-street London.

ADVERTISING AT RAILWAY STATIONS.

THE Proprietor of the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" Press having leased from the *GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY COMPANY* and the *BOMBAY, BARODA AND CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY COMPANY* the exclusive right of advertising at all the Railway Stations belonging to these two Companies, is prepared to contract with parties desirous of posting Notices of Advertisement on the lines.
The announcements may be in English or in any of the Native Languages.
The advantages which Railway Stations present as a means of bringing intimations of all kinds before the public have been demonstrated in England by the extensive use which is made by Advertisers, of every station, great and small, along every one in the United Kingdom.
Insurance Companies, Shipping Companies Hotel Keepers, Merchants, Traders and others who wish to force their business on the notice of the public, all alike value the privilege of Railway Station Advertising.
There is no reason why the privilege should not be also specially valuable to Adertisers in India. Looking to the great and increasing number of Native Railway Passengers on the two trunk lines of Western India, Native Merchants, Traders, &c., seeing that they have the privilege of advertising in their own language, would find the publication of their announcements at Railway Stations an infallible means of extending their business.
And as nearly ALL TRAVELLERS ARRIVING IN INDIA NOW LAND AT BOMBAY and proceed by the G. I. P. or B. B. and C. I. Railways to their destinations, Placards exhibited at the different stations on those lines are every day becoming more and more valuable as means of bringing the Advertisers business to the notice of the public.
Advertisers can select the stations, on either line at which they wish their Placards posted, and may advertise for any period that may be agreed on. The charges have been fixed on an extremely moderate scale to encourage Advertisers to make a liberal use of the new means now offered of making announcements known to the public.
Placards, according to the taste of Advertiser may be printed at moderate charges in English or any of the Native languages at the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" Press. Estimates on application.

RATES.
Boards not exceeding 2 feet long and 2 feet broad Rs. 2 per month. For every additional square foot annas 8.
Thus a firm exhibiting a board, say 4 feet square will have the advantage of having his business Advertisement read by thousands of passengers on one station platform for the trifling monthly expenditure of Rs. 2. Parties advertising in six stations or more will be allowed a discount of ten per cent.; on twelve stations or more twenty-five per cent.
The boards to be delivered at the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" OFFICE, whence they will be sent by the Lessee to the various stations selected by the Advertiser. In the event of the contract terminating, the boards will be brought back to Bombay at the expense and risk of the Advertiser.
Special arrangements for long periods.
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STATIONS ON THE G. I. P. R. LINE.

Bombay,	Bhadli	Chindwara	Parsa
B. Bunder.	Bhosawul	Satari	Dapki
Mussjid "	Junction*†	Shapura	Akola
Byculla	Sowda	Mirpani (for	Boregaum
Chinchpoogly	Nimborah	Marble	Katipurna
Parel Station	Raver	Rocks)	Moortizapoor
Dadur	Khanapur	Nagpoor	Mohona
Sion	Burhanpur	Hula Gate	Koorun
Coorla	Chandnee	Budlapoor	Budnaira*
Ghat-Cooper	Mandwa	Wenegal	Malkapur
Bhandoop	Dongergaum	Narni	Chandoor
Tannah*	Bagmar	Chinchowli	Damergaum
Bhiwnee	Khandwa*†	Kurjut*†	Pooljaum
Callian Junction*†	Jawar	Padesdari	Dygaum
Titwalla	Beorh	Khandalla	Wurdah†
Khadawali	Singaji	Lanowlee*	Pewnar.
Wassind	Harsud	Karli	Sindee
Shapoor	Kirkeam	Kurkulla	Boree
Atgaum	Sheringee	Tullygaum	Kapri
Khurdee	Hurda	Salaivadi	Salgaon
Kasaraha*	Timoornee	Chinchwud	Jehwoor
Egutpoorah*	Pagthal	Kirkee	Keim
Ghotee	Sewnee	Poona*††	Barsee Road
Ballgaum	Dharam	Loonee	Marhen
Deolalee B. Siding	Khundi	Moorolee	Unger
Nassick Rd*	Dularia	Yeoat	Mohol
Kheirwadee	Etarsee for	Kheirgaum	Packnee‡
Nipbar	Hoshengabad	Patus	Sholapur‡
Lasaulgaum	Rampur	Dhond†	Hoodgee
Munmar	Bagra	Boreball	Kurtbgaum
Nandgaum*	Semri	Decksai and	Goolburga
Naldongree	Sohagpore*¶	Bheegwan	Shahad*†‡
Challisgaum	Paparia (for	Kartruz	Wadi
Kulgaum	Pachmari)	Poomulwaree	Nulwar
Galna	Bankeri	Warrengaum	Yedagherry
Pachora	Babai	Nargaum	Sydapore
Myjee	Gadawara	Khankeer	Road
Musswaud	Bohanee	Mulkapoor	Kistna.
Bisowlee	Kureli (for	Biswa Bridge	Chicksagor
Julgaum	Sangor)	Nandoora	Raichore*†
	Nursingpore	Jullum†	
	Kuruk Bali	Sheagaura*	

STATIONS ON THE B. B. & C. I. R. LINE.

Colaba	Boisur	Keem	Th asra
Church Gate Street	Wangaum	Palonee	Pali
Marine Line	Danoo Road	Unclesur	Byrahavi
Churney Rd	Goolwood	Broach*	Nariad [bad
Grant Road	Wewjee	Chumargaum	Mehmooda-
Mahalaxmee	Sunjan	Palej	Bara'ree
Parell	Bhealar	Meagaum	Ahmedabad†
Dadur	Damaun Rd.	Kurwan	Saburmutta
Mahim	Dodwara	Mundala	Ambli Road
Bandora	Pardee	Dubhoe	Saunad
Andaree	Bulsar	Bhadurpore	Charolee
Borogaum	Dongree	Etola	Jackwara
Borewlee (Dysur)	Bogdeshwara	Baroda*	Veerumgaum
Mahader	Umulsar	Baiwa	Jhond
Bassein Road	Nowsaree	Wassud	Patree
Vezaur	Murolee	Nowagaum	Kharaghora
Sopalla	Sucheen	Anand	Sabli Road
Palghur	Surat*¶	Bhalni	Lillapore Rd
	Amrolee	Nowtedi	Antoran
	Sion	Dakor	Wadwan

*Refreshment Rooms. † Junction for Lines
† From 15 to 20 minutes for Refreshments.
¶ 10 minutes for Dinner ¶¶ 40 minute for Dinner

THICK HEADS,
HEAVY SYMPTOMS, billious conditions—"Wells Mark Apple Pills"—anti-billious, cathartic. As. 4, p. 1, and As. 10. B. S. Madon & Co., Bombay, General Agents for India.

CALENDAR—JULY & AUGUST, 1884.

PHASES OF THE MOON.

First Quarter	July 30th,	2h. 52'6m. a.m.
Full Moon	Aug. 7th,	3h. 58'0m. a.m.
Last Quarter	14th,	7h. 59'4m. a.m.
New Moon	21st,	2h. 45'4m. a.m.
First

THE HIGHER EDUCATION OF NATIVE WOMEN.

A LARGE and influential meeting of the inhabitants of Poona was held on Saturday, the 19th instant, at 5 p.m., in the Heerabag (Town Hall), for the purpose of considering the advisability of taking practical steps for the promotion of the higher education of native girls. At the appointed time the hall was crowded, though it was raining all day, so great was the enthusiasm. The different classes and castes of the native community were fully represented, and there were besides several European ladies and gentlemen present. Among those present were observed :—Mr. K. M. Chatfield, Director of Public Instruction, Sir William Wedderburn, Bart., Mr. H. E. Winter, Mr. J. Elphinstone, Mr. and Mrs. G. F. Sheppard, Miss Bernard (of the Zenana Mission), Mr. and Mrs. J. B. Kirkham, Professor G. W. Forrest, Mr. J. M. Filgate, Colonel G. Pritchard, Dr. J. Cooke, Dr. A. S. Pollen, Major R. S. Babington, Sirdar Bapu Saheb Naik Nimbalkar, Chief of Phalton, Sirdar Balwantrao Vinayak Shastri Patwardhan, Sirdar Rangarao Vinayak Purandare, Sirdar Rao Bahadur Vizianarangam Mudliar, Khan Bahadur Nasarwanjee Jamaspjee, Dastur, Khan Bahadur Bamanjee Jamaspjee, Dastur, Khan Bahadur Hoshanjee Jamaspjee, Dastur, Mr. Nowrojee Padamjee, Mr. Dorabjee Dadabhai Bootwee, Khan Saheb Nowrojee Dorabjee Khandalawala, Mr. Trimbakrao Narayan Rajmachikar, Mr. Madhavarao Yeshwant Raste, Mr. Vittoirao Narayan Natu, Mr. Chintamanrao Vishwanath Natu, Sirdar Bala Saheb Raste, Sirdar Baba Maharaja Sirdar Shek Mira of Wai, Mr. Krishnajee Lakshman Nulkar, Rao Bahadur Mahadeo Govind Ranade, Rao Bahadur Shankar Pandurang Pandit, Professor Ramkrishna Gopal Bhandarkar, Rao Bahadur Narayan Bhai Dandekar, Mr. Javerilal Umyashankar Yajnik, Mr. Mahadeo Moreshwar Kunte, Mr. Waman Shivaram Apte, Mr. Sitaram Vishwanath Patwardhan, Rao Bahadur Yeshwant Moreshwar Kelkar, Rao Bahadur Narayan Govind Apte, Mr. Gangaram Bhau Mhaske, Mr. Rajanna Lingu, Mr. Bhau Mansaram, Mr. Balkrishna Sayanna, the Rev. Mr. Sorabjee, Mr. Nilkant Vinayak Chhatre, Mr. Sitaram Hari Chiplonkar, Mr. Sayad Yakub, and several others too numerous to mention. Mr. S. P. Pandit having read the invitation letter convening the meeting, Mr. Gangaram Bhau Mhaske proposed, and Mr. Chintamanrao Vishwanath Natu seconded, that Sir William Wedderburn, Bart., take the chair.

Sir William Wedderburn, having taken the chair, shortly after rose amid loud cheers to address a few observations to the meeting. He said:—Ladies and gentlemen,—I am sure you will believe me when I say that it gives me the greatest pleasure to take the chair on the present occasion, both on account of the deep interest which I take in the objects of the meeting, and also on account of the confidence I feel in the energy, the special knowledge, and the discretion of the gentlemen who are taking the lead as promoters of the present scheme for the higher education of your girls. It has always been recognized that this question, mixed up as it is with social and religious considerations, must be approached with great caution. Government therefore have been rather inclined to wait for the initiative to be taken by the native community. Such initiative seems necessary, both to prove that a want is really felt for higher female education, and also in order to indicate to Government the direction in which action may be taken most safely and with the greatest prospect of success. But any one who reads Sir Charles Wood's celebrated despatch of 1854 will see that very cordial feelings are expressed towards female education. Indeed, I think Sir Charles Wood says that it is in some respects more important than male education. During the thirty years which have since elapsed male education has gone ahead very fast, while female education has lagged behind; so that we may say that the boys are now a generation ahead of the girls. This is a very unsatisfactory state of things from a social point of view. It appears therefore to be high time that a move should be made; and I think that this move can nowhere be made, better than in Poona, which is well able to take the lead on account of the intelligence of the people, their public spirit, and their power to co-operate and organize. Further, I am glad to say that not only has the initiative come from the citizens of Poona, but, better still, it has come from the ladies themselves. The "Arya Mahila Samaj" the Native Ladies' Association of this place, held a meeting yesterday; and I understand that they have entrusted to my friend, Mr. Ranade, a communication to be laid before this meeting. I shall therefore commence our proceedings by asking Mr. Ranade to perform this pleasing duty, and to move a resolution on the subject.

Mr. Ranade accordingly proceeded to communicate the message with which he was entrusted by the Arya Mahila Samaj or Native Ladies' Association, and in doing so said,—Mr. President ladies, and gentlemen,—I have been deputed to convey to this meeting a message of sympathy and support from a quarter whence twenty years ago it could not have been expected. This message of sympathy furnishes, in my opinion, the strongest assurance we can desire that the work we have taken in hand has not been taken up a day too soon. I have been asked by the Arya Mahila Samaj, or Native Ladies' Association in Poona, to communicate to this meeting their earnest desire that success should attend our effort to advance the cause of female emancipation. Most of those who are present here have possibly heard the name of the Arya Mahila Samaj, which was founded by the late Ramabai and which under her auspices succeeded in holding a great demonstration in this hall two years ago, when Dr. Hunter, President of the Education Commission, came here and when a mixed meeting of native ladies and gentlemen was held here to express sympathy with the work which Dr. Hunter's Commission represented. Pandita Ramabai has since left for England to finish her studies, but the movement set on foot by her has been kept up by her lady-friends, who meet periodically and discuss questions which concern the interest of female education. An extraordinary meeting of this Association was held in the Female Normal School yesterday, when nearly a hundred ladies attended to express their sympathy with the project we have taken in hand. After the meeting had been addressed by a few ladies, a resolution was adopted and signed by a large number of those who were present. I have that resolution now in my hand, with the signatures on it. I do not think it necessary to read the original Marathee resolution, with the names of those who have signed it. It would be enough if I communicate the purport of the same. It is to the following effect :—"The members of the Arya Mahila Samaj and other native ladies assembled in this meeting wish to record their opinion that they have for a long time earnestly felt the want of a high-class school for native girls. In the absence of such a provision they find it necessary, much against their wish, to send their daughters to Christian mission schools or to engage Zenana Mission teachers for home education. While thankfully recognizing the great obligations conferred by these Mission agencies, they at the same time feel that such provisions can never be satisfactory. The attention of the Government has hitherto been too exclusively directed towards the spread of male education, and comparatively little has been done to encourage female education. They entreat Government that female education should receive more liberal support, for they feel confident that the blessings conferred by male education will be multiplied a hundredfold if the women of this country are also similarly favoured. They learn that an effort is about to be made to start a high-class girl school for teaching the higher standards in vernacular languages along with English and Sanskrit studies. Every effort should be made by all to help the advancement of the higher education of girls, and they wish success to the meeting to be held to-morrow, and wish to assure that meeting that they heartily sympathise with these endeavours, and they trust that all their male relations and friends will join in the good work by which alone the lasting prosperity of their country will be secured." This is the purport of the message. I do not vouch for the literal accuracy of the translation, but I feel no doubt that this message will prove of great assistance to us all. Unless we secure the co-operation of native ladies we can never hope to succeed. It is therefore a most welcome sign of the times that the initiation in this movement comes from our female relations. I do accordingly to propose that we should express our thanks to the Arya Mahila Samaj and the other native ladies who have sent us this message for their timely co-operation and sympathy. Mr. Ranade concluded his speech by moving "that this meeting has received the communication from the Arya Mahila Samaj with the greatest gratification, and resolves to do all in its power in furtherance of the object set forth."

The resolution was seconded by Mr. Waman Shivaram Apte, and carried unanimously.

The chairman then read a portion of a letter to his address from Mr. H. W. Primrose, Private Secretary to His Excellency the Viceroy, enclosing an order for Rs. 1,000 as a donation from Her Excellency the Marchioness of Ripon towards the proposed girls' high school, whereupon

Sirdar Balwantrao Vinayak Shastri Patwardhan moved, and Sirdar Rao Bahadur Vizianarangam Mudliar seconded, "that the handsome donation of Rs. 1,000 from Her Excellency the Marchioness of Ripon be accepted with the sincere, loyal, and best thanks of this meeting." Both the proposer and the seconder of the resolution made a few observations.

The chairman then called upon Mr. Pandit to read the statement prepared by the Provisional Committee that had convened the meeting setting forth the views of the promoters of a scheme for the higher education of native girls.

Mr. Pandit thereupon read the following statement :—"The inquiries instituted by the Education Commission brought out one fact prominently before the public, viz., the disparity between the progress made in the higher education of boys and that of girls. While the present arrangements for the primary, secondary, and collegiate (both liberal and professional) education of boys are fairly complete, and are taken advantage of to a satisfactory degree, no such arrangements have been made for the education of girls, beyond a small number of primary schools in the zilla and a few of the taluka towns. The number of girls attending these schools is, however, very small, and altogether it may be said that little or no impression has been made by the efforts of the Educational Department in this direction. The two female Normal Schools established in Poona and Ahmedabad have succeeded in passing a certain number of vernacular trained girl teachers. These institutions do not, however, afford any provision for the education of girls whose parents wish to give them a higher education, but who do not wish to see them engaged as girl teachers. The Educational Department has not hitherto taken the lead in the matter of the higher education of native girls, as it was thought the question of female education in the higher sense of that expression affected native society, in its social and religious aspects, and it may be supposed the Government shrunk from any appearance of direct interference with deep-rooted social prejudices. The initiative, it may be supposed, has been left to be taken by the representatives of native society; and though native efforts in this direction have received encouragement from Government, the support from public funds has not been, owing to some cause or other, very liberal, or at all events proportionate to what may be supposed to be the undoubted desire of Government for the promotion of female education. It is probable, however, that the want of active efforts towards higher female education on the part of Government is due to the absence of any definite and unmistakeable expression of a strong and general desire on the part of the native community for higher female education. Unlike the beginning of Government schools for boys, the action of Government in the matter of girls' schools has been distinguished by the policy of doing little or nothing until native society has given clear expression to a sincere and unmistakeable desire for the education of native girls. Government has always to see the independent native effort before doing anything itself in the matter. In what direction, then, must this independent native effort be made? The reason why female education shows no signs of progress, notwithstanding the number of years that we have had primary girls' schools in our large towns, appears to be that no efforts have been made to raise the standard of instruction, at least outside the Presidency towns. The disparity between the attainments of the educated young men who leave our colleges and those of their uneducated sisters and wives (and daughters is so very great as to constitute a serious difficulty in the way of progress. This disparity is growing every day, and bars the path of reform. All movements in the direction of liberal improvement initiated by the educated men lack the support of the female members of their households, and this accounts to a great extent for the failures and disappointments which are experienced on all sides. The elevation of domestic pleasures and the purification of social habits which must result from the equal cultivation of men and women are conspicuous by their comparative absence in Hindu and Mahomedan society. It is no doubt a difficult social problem to transform a patriarchal system of family and social life all at once into new models or to introduce radical changes, however unquestionably desirable, into a time-honoured and exceedingly conservative system of society that lives upon its ancient traditions. Such an effort it would perhaps be rash to attempt. At the same time, over-caution means a gradual retrogression, which is specially dangerous where one half the family is being very liberally educated, the education of the other half being totally neglected. Without running into excesses at once, it appears desirable that a cautious beginning in the way of a new departure should be made to bridge the gulf that is widening between brothers and sisters, husbands and wives, in consequence of the one-sidedness of our educational system. With a view to attain this end, it is desirable to establish in the city of Poona a school for the higher education of girls of all respectable parentage, Hindu, Parsee, and Native, and whose fathers and husbands or other guardians will not object to their learning English and Sanskrit on a scale which will fit them to profit by the opportunities now open to them, and become useful helpmates and equal companions to their male relations. If girls from good families, of whatever caste, are trained by these studies to aspire higher, they will set the fashion, and being themselves educated, will take interest in primary female schools, which for lack of such sympathy are almost stationary in numbers and in popularity. Girls so trained from respectable families of all castes will be fitted in time to attend the normal classes, and might become teachers, inspectors, and visitors of schools. The promotion of female education will tend to ameliorate the condition of an unfortunate class of Hindu females loudly and pitifully calling for our sympathy—that of the widow—the class, namely, of Hindu widows, much of whose admitted misery is due as much to ignorance and prejudice as to their having nothing to do and thus being forced to a life of idleness and degradation. The prospect of being made useful by means of education will make the unfortunate females less dependent upon their often unwilling relations, and elevate them in the sense of self-respect and self-confidence. With these objects in view it may be proposed to have a higher school for girls where English and Sanskrit will be taught up to the Matriculation standard of the University of Bombay. A desire is also felt for such an institution where the girls of respectable parents may continue to prosecute their higher studies up to a later period of their lives than is now done by girls who attend the existing primary schools. Parents who feel such a desire are now obliged to send their girls to schools to which they would not send them if such an institution as is herein contemplated were available—schools, namely, kept by persons of the Christian persuasion for proselytizing purposes, or chiefly intended for Christian children—or they are obliged to avail themselves of the assistance of Zenana teachers of missionary bodies, teachers who, it is said to their highest credit, work worthy of all praise in their great self-sacrifice, benevolence, and patience; but who in the nature of things can teach but little, and that to a limited number of pupils only. In some instances, where parents' desire for the education of their girls is genuine, but not accompanied by means or persistent efforts, the unfortunate girls are allowed to grow up without the education which they would doubtless have received if the means to such a step were available. To start such a school as is wanted it would suffice to make the following provision for some years to come :—

	Per month Rs.
An English lady superintendent	250
First assistant lady superintendent—a thorough knowledge of the vernacular, to teach translation *vid* Marathi	100
Second assistant lady teacher	50
Two assistant lady teachers, on Rs. 25 each	50
Twenty scholarships, from Rs. 7 to Rs. 10 each.	175
House-rent	25
Two peons and contingencies	25
Total Rs.	675

Out of this amount the scholarships may be provided from the munificent donation of Rs. 10,000 made by Sir W. Wedderburn, the contributions, donations, or monthly subscriptions contributed by the native community. Endeavours may be made to induce the Municipality of Poona to contribute the pay of the Marathi assistant superintendent, and the monthly rent of Rs. 25, or Rs. 125 a month. And it may be hoped that the Municipal Commissioners of Poona, so well known for their desire to promote the good of the community they represent, will readily come forward on an occasion of this intended to educate the daughters of themselves and their fellow-citizens. The remaining sum necessary to provide the teaching staff and contingencies may be contributed by Government, or Rs. 375 out of a total expenditure of Rs. 675. In regard to this expectation of liberal help from Government it may not be out of place to quote from the educational despatch of the Court of Directors of 1854, addressed to the Government of India, dated 19th July, 1854. In paragraph 83 of the despatch it is said :—"The importance of female education in India cannot be overrated, and we have observed with pleasure the evidence which is now afforded of an increased desire on the part of many of the natives of India to give a good education to their daughters. By this means a far greater proportional impulse is imparted to the educational and moral tone of the people than by the education of men. We have already observed that schools for females are included among those to which grants-in-aid may be given, and we cannot refrain from expressing our cordial sympathy with the efforts which are being made in this direction. Our Governor-General in Council has declared, in a communication to the Governor of Bengal, that the Government ought to give to such female education in India its frank and cordial support; in this we heartily concur, and we especially approve of the bestowal of marks of honour upon such native gentlemen as Rao Bahadur Maganbhai Karamchand, who devoted Rs. 20,000 to the foundation of two native female schools in Ahmedabad, as by such means our desire for the extension of female education becomes generally known." This was written just this day thirty years ago. It may be safely asserted that the desire of the Government for the extension of female education, on which the Court of Directors rightly lay such special stress, has not abated, but must be presumed to be much strengthened by the lapse of thirty years by great strides in the education of native boys, and, perhaps, a consciousness of very little, if anything, having been done for female education since the date of the despatch. In the infancy of the institution the number of pupils attending it may be expected not to be very large, but it may be confidently hoped that the inducement of scholarships and prizes that may be offered will attract, even in the beginning, a large number of native girls from the middle classes, and some even from the higher classes of Hindu society. As the school will be taught by none but lady teachers, except perhaps in Sanskrit and mathematics, it is more than probable, nay, certain, that parents will not withdraw their girls at the age of eleven and twelve, as they do now from the primary schools. In fact, as the girls will have passed the Marathi fourth standard, and must be supposed to enter the English school for the sake of the higher educational advantages to be obtained there, they may naturally be expected to be prepared to stay considerably long after the age of fourteen. Indeed, widowed pupils may be expected as a matter of certainty to remain as long as it will be profitable for them to do so. The estimate of expenditure on account of this most necessary educational project given before is merely based upon present requirements. But it is needless to say, having regard to the signs of the times, that in the course of years, not perhaps very many, the expenditure on account of the salaries of lady teachers will be found to require considerable increase. If this happens, and whenever it should happen, we might depend upon the custodians of the public exchequer, as well as upon private contributions, to respond to the growing requirements of the institution. It is useless to calculate upon any appreciable amount of fees being paid by the pupils for some years. But, as was the case with boys' schools when they were first opened, it may be expected that not only will encouragement by way of scholarships and prizes cease to be so necessary in course of time as they will be in the beginning, but a considerable income may be reckoned upon in the shape of fees when female education comes to be more generally appreciated and the school more extensively used. These fees should be credited to the school fund, so as to make the school independent in course of time. Admission to the school shall be regulated by the most strict considerations of the respectability of the parents and the certified moral character of the pupils themselves. What is now wanted is popular support in order to place the scheme on a sound financial basis. As a beginning Sir W. Wedderburn has offered an endowment of Rs. 10,000 for scholarships and prizes in memory of his brother, the late Sir David Wedderburn. Other sums in the shape of scholarships have been promised by a few distinguished native friends of female education who take deep interest in this movement. It remains therefore only to put the scheme before the public with a view to collect a sum or sums, whether in the shape of endowment, funds or contributions, or donations or monthly subscriptions, equivalent to an annual income of Rs. 2,100 to Rs. 2,400, or about Rs. 175 to Rs. 200 per month, including the endowments named and alluded to before. If this small experiment meets with sympathy from the public, it is hoped that the Poona Girls' High School will attract pupils from different parts of the Deccan, until similar schools are started elsewhere, so that ultimately nearly every zilla town may have its own high school for girls, which will be more or less self-supporting, and end in barren results. The daughters can never be sufficiently educated till their mothers are inclined of their own accord to appreciate the blessings of education. The few well-educated must in this, as many other cases, set the fashion, strengthen the motives, and give life to the impulse which alone can help to remove all obstacles. This may look somewhat paradoxical, but unless the experience of our boys' schools is to be thrown away the fact must be admitted, and we must accommodate ourselves to the fact. It will probably be here asked whether there is a real desire felt by even a small number of native ladies and gentlemen to form a healthy centre of radiation of good influences, and if this desire in sufficiently strong to justify the present appeal for popular and official support. The announcements made by Mr. Pandit and the messages of sympathy received from the highest quarters and from the Native Ladies' Association, and the presence of such a large and mixed assembly as the one I now address, are themselves satisfactory evidence of the fact and of the intensity of this desire. If more evidence were wanted, I can appeal to my native friends here whether the want is not most keenly felt by them. I know as a matter of fact that there are at least twenty gentlemen in this hall who, in the absence of such a provision, find it necessary to send their daughters to mission schools or engage mission teachers at home. No disparagement is intended of the self-denying efforts of mission agencies, but it is clear that they are not a satisfactory substitute for well-organised girls' schools. I think I have made a sufficient case to justify this appeal to your sympathies and good sense. Before sitting down, you may be useful to state briefly how the idea of this school originated here. The necessity of such an insitution has been recognised by us as a real want for many years past, but we were waiting for a favourable opportunity to give it form. That opportunity presented itself when about two years ago Sir William Wedderburn, who presides here to-day, expressed his intention to set apart Rs. 10,000 for a scholarship foundation in memory of his deceased brother Sir David Wedderburn. He consulted several of his native friends as to the form which the memorial should take, as it was his natural desire that the money should be devoted to a cause which would prove of the greatest benefit to the native community, and by appealing to their sympathies would secure large accretions. These native friends suggested the desirability of establishing a high-class institution for the liberal education of native girls. At first it was proposed to have a small class attached to the Female Normal School on the model of a similar class at Ahmedabad. Negotiations were opened with the late Director of the Educational Department, who promised their support under certain conditions. A reference was made to Government, accompanied by a draft scheme, which was sent up for its approval. This scheme was not sufficiently full, and the scheme was returned for further explanation to the committee of promoters. It was then thought desirable that more strenuous efforts should be made to establish the institution on an basis and collect more and more helpful sympathy from all quarters to ensure its success. This revised scheme has now been announced to you in the paper which my friend, Mr. Pandit, read out. It is needless for me to dilate upon the merits of the scheme, thus recast, has succeeded in securing enthusiastic sympathy and munificent support from the highest authorities and from all classes of the community here. I feel no doubt that with such sympathy and support we shall soon be enabled to inaugurate this great undertaking, the pioneer, as we hope it to be, of many similar efforts all over the country, till the leaven of higher education influences and elevates our entire community and strengthens the agencies which are at work for our permanant emancipation from this stagnation of many centuries.

Sirdar Bapu Saheb Naik Nimbalkar, Chief of Phalton, made a few observations, expressing his deep sympathy with the movement, and announced his intention of founding a scholarship of Rs. 10 per mensem in connection with the proposed school. This announcement and the announcements in Mr. Pandit's statement were received with loud applause.

Mr. Elphinston at this stage made a few observations, suggesting that, instead of establishing scholarships to be held in the proposed school, there should be prizes which should be competed for by native girls belonging to the school, as well as by those learning under private tuition. He further added that he had no doubt ample funds would be forthcoming for establishing foundations, but that he had great misgivings whether there would be girls coming forward in sufficiently large numbers to attend the proposed school. Mr. Nulkar and Mr. Gangaram Bhau Mhaske replied to the effect that Mr. Elphinston's apprehensions were groundless. The resolution having been carried unanimously, Professor Bhandarkar moved the next resolution, and in doing so said :—Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,—In the beginning the Government of this presidency did not direct its attention to female education. There was a great deal of strong prejudice against it, and since social prejudices among us have a religious character, and one of the principles of our Government is not to interfere with the religious feelings and practices of the people, the Government acted wisely. But it was impossible that the Government should go on giving high education to boys and young men by means of such institutions as the Elphinstone College without in an indirect manner laying the foundation of female education also. The student of the Elphinstone College had in those days a society called the Student's Literary and Scientific Society and essays and papers were read at its meetings. On one occasion an essay on female education was read, and in the discussion which followed, the students resolved to exort themselves, and open schools for girls. This they succeeded in doing in a short time, and the movement by them in Bombay soon extended to the mofussil. I remember about thirty-five years ago, while I was a boy in the Ratnagiri Government English School, the question of opening a girl school at the place was discussed. There was a strong opposition against it from the orthodox. Educating girls, it was said, was putting into their hands a dangerous instrument which might be used in a manner to undermine the foundations of social and domestic morality. But not with standing objections of this nature, a school was established at Ratnagiri; similarly we had schools in other places, and in the course of time prejudice against female education wore away, and the Government found its way to undertaking the work, and we have now a girls school in nearly every Taluka town. But it is the primary education of girls alone that is attended to by Government. During the last ten or twelve years, however, a desire for higher education for girls has sprung up, but there are no means of satisfying it. I know a great many friends of mine both here and in Bombay who wish to give their daughters, sisters and daughters-in-law, the benefits of a higher education, and in the absence of the proper set of schools they are obliged to have recourse to shifts. Some of them send them to schools conducted by missionaries contrary to their wishes, both on account of the religious character of those schools and of their not contaning the proper provision for educating girls through their vernacular. Others get them educated at home. Some observations as regards this home education have fallen from a gentleman who wishes us to devote the funds already collected or about to be collected towards its encouragement. But home education, I may say, has been tried and has failed. A girl can at the most be taught for a hour or two at home. She can acquire a knowledge of English only in this way, but our object is to educate girls up to the Matriculation standart; and surely Sanscrit Vernacular Mathematics, History, and Natural Philosophy, cannot be efficiently taught at home in addition to standard; and surely, Sanskrit, Vernacular, Mathematics, History, and Natural Philosophy, cannot be efficiently taught at home in addition to English. Home education is to be resorted to only there where school education cannot be had, as in the province of Bengal where the ladies are *purda* ladies. Here our ladies are not *purda* ladies, and they do object to go out of their houses and to be looked at by the passers by in the streets. Thus their home reduction will not answer our purpose, and what is wanted to meet the demand now keenly felt is a school such as the one we have been thinking of. And in the same way as female education was begun by educated natives before the Government directed its attention to it. It is our duty now to do all in our power to see the foundations of higher female education laid. It therefore admits of no question that there is a demand for such education and that it must be met. But since adverse views are some times expressed, though rarely, I will say a few words on the main question. Gentleman, we are all at one as regards the necessity and usefulness of higher education for boys and young men. So strong is our feelings on the point that when the Education Commission was announced, our minds were filled with vague fears that the Government of India intended to discourage higher education, and those fears found such wide expression that the president of the Education Commission found it necessary in his speeches both here and in Bombay to assure us that the government had no such intention. If such is our conviction as regards the utility and necessity of higher education for boys and young men if we believe tha, that alone will enable India to hold her head above water in the competition with the nations of the world, do you think that the higher education of girls and young women is not equally necessary, that it will not equally be useful, but that it will on the contrary bring evil in its train? And to say that we do not want higher eduction for our women is to say that we do not wish to emancipate them and desire to go on exercising the same sort of tyranny over them that we have been doing. But the lesson taught by history is that the tyranny exercised by a tyrant over others recoils on himself. Of course, the individual tyrant may not live long enough to suffer from its evil effects; but a class that exercises tyranny over another class suffers bitterly in the long run; and there is little question that our present fallen condition is in a great measure due to the class tyranny that has been rampant in this country for ages together. Do you think, then, that if half the population of India goes on tyrannizing over the other half, that the best interests of our country will not be injured, that our hopes about our future are not destined to be blighted? I see in these days a fondness for the name Arya—a name borne by our remote ancestors. We give that name to any new institution that we start. We have Arya Samajas and even Arya printing presses. But of what use can the mere revival of an old name be? It is the spirit and feeling of our remote ancestors that we should endeavour to revive rather than their name. And what was their feeling as regards the other sex? Gentlemen, you know that we belong to the Aryan race, and modern Europeans also belong to the Aryan race. The real spirit of the old Aryans as regards women was just that which has found development in modern Europe. And we have the clearest proof in our old literature and in our old religious institutions that the real feeling of the ancient Indian Aryans. In the mantras or formulas uttered by the bridegroom in taking the hand of his bride and in performing the other ceremonies connected with marriage—formulas which were composed about fifteen hundred years before Christ, and which are now uttered without anybody understanding the sense or realizing the spirit—the bridegroom says to his bride, "the gods Bhaga Aryaman and Purandhi gave thee to me for the performance of the duties of a householder." "I am like the sky and you are like the earth, let us unite as they are united, perform our duties jointly and bring up a family." "You have walked seven steps with me, be you now my companion and friend" And no rite enjoined in the Vedas could be performed without the presence and assistance of the wife. A bachelor or a widower is not authorised to perform the old vedic sacrifices. Thus then the told Aryans idea was that the wife was the companion and friend of the husband, his partner in religious and worldly duties. And this idea is carried on in the latter literature also. It is stated in the Mahabharata that "a wife is the half of a man and his most excellent friend; she is the foundation for him who seeks to be redeemed as a friend in solitudes, a father in matters of duty and a mother in distress. This then was the feeling of the ancient Aryans and this the spirit of their institutions. And actually the names of learned women have been handed down to us. In the list of the Acharyas or teachers whose names a Brahman studying the Rig Veda has to repeat every day, and to gratify whom he has to pour water, occur at the end of the Brahmayajna; the names of three women, Gargi Vachaknave, Vadava Pratitheye, and Sulabha Maitreye. Among the names of men occurring in a list like this those of Sakalya, the author of the Padatest of the Rig Veda, Sannaka, who wrote a work called Pratisakhya, and Asvalayana, the author of the sutras. These works have come down to us. The George Vachaknavi here mentioned is spoken of in a work called Brihadaranyaka as having been present at a large assembly of learned Brahmans convened by Janaka, the King of the Vedehas, whose capital was Mithila, and as having discussed difficult questions concerning Brahma, or the supreme soul with Yajnavalkya along with the learned male members of the assembly. If then there were such learned women as Gargi, Salabha, and Vadava who deserved to be placed in the same line with Sakalya, Sanaka, and Asvalayana, there is no reason why in these days we should not have a Janakibai, a Sarasvajibai, and a Sanabai worthy of being placed in a line with Bal Gangadhar Shastri, Bhau Daji, and Kera Lakshman Chhatre. That we have fallen off from the high ideal of our ancestors in this respect is unquestionable. If then, gentlemen, you are so proud of the name of your forefathers, and are endeavouring now to revive it, surely you should be more proud of their sentiments, and endeavour more strenuously to revive their spirit, to realize their ideal, and to make women to the dignity which was enjoyed by our Aryan matrons of old.

Professor Bhandarkar concluded his observations by moving "That a committee of the following gentlemen be appointed for the purpose of collecting subscriptions and communications with Government, and generally carrying out the objects of this meeting:—H. H. Aba Saheb Ghatge, Chief of Kagal and Regent of Kolhapur; Colonel H. N. Reeves, Political Agent, Kolhapur and Southern Mahratta Country; Colonel E. W. West, Political Agent, Kattywar; Sir William Wedderburn, Bart., Mr. Krishnaji Lakshman Nulkar, Rao Bahadur Mahadeo Govind Ranade, Rao Bahadur Shankar Pandurang Pandit, Mr. Waman Shivaram Apte, Professor Ramkrishna Gopal Bhandarkar, Mr. Dorabjee Padamjee, Mr. Gungaram Bhau Mhaske, Dr. Vishram Ramji Gholiay, Mr. Mahadeo Moreshwar Kunte, Rao Bahadur Narayan Bhai Dandekar, Mr. Hari Raoji Chiplonkar, Sirdar Rao Bahadur Vizianangam Mudliar, Khan Saheb Mirza Abas Ali, Rao Saheb Sitaram Vishwanath Patwardhan, and Mr. Shridhar Ramkrishna Bhandarkar, Secretary." The resolution was seconded by Rao Bahadur Narayan Bhai Dandekar, who owing to the lateness of the hour was prevented from addressing the meeting.

The resolution having been unanimously carried, Mr. Trimbakrao Narayan Rajmachikar moved, and Mr. Madhavarao Yeshwant, Raste seconded, "That the following gentlemen in addition to the members of the committee named in the previous resolution be appointed, with power to add to their number, the members of a deputation to wait upon H. E. the Governor in furtherance of the objects of this meeting:—Sirdar Balwantrao Vinayak Shastri Patwardhan, Sirdar Khan Bahadur Padamjee Pestonjee, Mr. Trimbakrao Narayan Rajmachikar, Mr. Madhavarao Yeshwant Raste, Mr. Syad Yakub, Mr. Suleman Abdul Vayad, Mr. Bhau Mansaram, Mr. Rajanna Lingu, Mr. Balkrishna Sayanna, Rao Bahadur Narayan Govind Apte, Mr. Chintamanrao Vishwanath Natu, Mr. Bulwantrao Ramchundra Natu, Mr. Vittalrao Narayan Natu." The resolution having been unanimously adopted, Mr. Gungaram Bhau Mhaske moved, and Mr. Dorabjee Dadabhay Bootwee seconded, "That the best thanks of this meeting be voted to H. H. Aba Saheb Ghatge, Chief of Kagal and Regent of Kolhapur, Desaijee Harisnad Sanskaram, J. P., of Bhownuggur, Lady Mayi Saheb Daphle, Sirdar Bapusaheb Naik Nimbalkar, Chief of Phalton, and Rao Bahadur Gunputrao Amrit Mankar, M. A., L. L. B., Subordinate Judge of Satara, for their munificent donation, and to Colonel H. N. Reeves, Political Agent of Kolhapur and Southern Mahratta Country for his very encouraging communication." The resolution having been carried by acclamation, Mr. Krishnajee Lakshman Nulkar moved, and Mr. Sitaram Hari Chiplonkar seconded, a hearty vote of thanks to the chairman for his having presided on that occasion, coupling that vote with another vote of thanks for the munificent donation made by Sir William Wedderburn.

The chairman, in acknowledging the vote of thanks, said :—"I thank you heartily for your kind expressions towards myself, and for the honour you have done me in selecting me to preside on so interesting and important an occasion. I trust that, like the mustard seed in the parable, the beginning we have made to-day may hereafter expand until it attains a growth both widespread and beneficial."

The chairman having resumed his seat, the interesting proceedings were brought to a close. Sir William Wedderburn, as he was leaving the Town Hall, was heartily and loudly cheered.

AHMEDABAD 3RD SKY RACE MEETING.

THIS meeting is to be held during the Ahmedabad week. The following are the stewards :—Major General Carnegy, Mr. J. W. Walker, C.S.; Major Milner, R.A.; Lieut. Richardson, 23rd N.I.; Lt. Col. Gataere, 23rd N.I.; Mr. J. B. Adams, Lt. Kent, R.A.; and Lt. Conran, Hon. Sec.

1ST DAY, TUESDAY, 26TH AUGUST.

1ST RACE.—For all maiden C. B. ponies 13-2 and under. 13-3 to carry 11 st. weight for inches. Winners once 4 lbs. oftener 7lbs. extra. Distance ½ mile. Entrance Rs. 5. Rs. 45 added.

2nd RACE.—The Chargers Race ½ mile. Rs. 70 added. For all bona fide chargers regularly ridden on parade. Weight 13 st. C. B's 11st. Arabs 10 st. Entrance Rs. 5.

3RD RACE.—Pony Stakes. ¾ mile. Rs. 45 added. For all C. B. ponies 13-2 and under. 13-2 to carry 11 st. weight for inches. Maidens allowed 7 lbs. Winners once 4 lbs., twice 7 lbs., oftener 10 lbs. extra. Entrance Rs. 5.

4TH RACE.—The Hack Stakes ¾ mile. Rs. 90 added. For all Arabs and C. B's. Arabs to carry 10-7 C. B's. 11 st. Galloways allowed 7 lbs. Winners once 4 lbs. twice, 7 lbs., often 10 lbs extra. Entrance Rs. 5.

5TH RACE.—Polo Pony Race. ½ mile. Rs. 40 added. For all bona fide Polo Ponies. Catch weights over 1 st. Entrance Rs. 5.

2ND DAY, THURSDAY, 28TH AUGUST.

1ST RACE.—Lilliput Race. 3 furlongs. Rs. 45 added. For all C. B. ponies 13 hands and under. 13 hands to carry 11 st. Weight for inches. Winners once 7 lbs., twice 10 lbs., oftener 14 lbs. extra. Maidens allowed 7 lbs. Entrance Rs. 5.

2nd Race.—Pony Hurdles. 1 mile, over three flights of hurdles. For all C. B. ponies 13-2 and under. 13-2 to carry 11 st. weight for inches. Winners once 4 lbs., twice 7 lbs., oftener 10 lbs. extra. Maidens allowed 7 lbs. Rs. 45 added. Entrace, Rs. 5.

3RD RACE.—A free handicap for all Arabs and C. B's. entered at the meeting. Distance ¾ mile. Rs. 80 added. Starting Sweep Rs. 5 for every horse declared to start.

4TH RACE.—A Free Handicap for all C. B. ponies entered at the Meeting. Distance ½ mile. Rs. 45 added. Starting Sweep Rs 5 for every pony declared to start.

RULES.

1. The races to be run under W. I. T. C. R. now in force except where otherwise provided for.
2. The decision of the stewards to be final.
3. Colors to be worn. Native jockeys allowed when the weights are below 10 st. Jockeys who have won a race value Rs. 300 or more to carry a penalty of 4 lbs.
4. Horses and ponies entered must be bona fide the property of members of the services, any recognised Club or Gymkhana.
5. In all races where extra weight has to be carried for winning it is understood that any win is meant irrespective of the value of the Stakes.
6. Three horses or ponies to start in separate interests or no added money will be given.
7. Owners can claim half their horses in the lotteries; and any one intending to buy or claim part of a horse in any lottery must be the holder of not less than 5 tickets in that lottery.
8. A deduction of 5 per cent. will be made on all lotteries and Pari Mutuels to go to the fund.
9. Non-subscribers entering horses to pay Rs. 10 to the fund.
10. All objections except as regards the running of the race must be made to the Hon. Sec. in writing before the race, and objections as to the running must be made when the rider is weighing in, all objections must be accompanied by a deposit of Rs. 30, which will be forfeited if the objections deemed frivolous.
11. All entries to be made in writing to the Hon. Secretary.
12. Ponies will be measured on Saturday, 23rd August, at the racquet court at 8. 30. a.m. only W. I. T. C. certificates accepted.
13. Entries to close on Saturday, 23rd August, at 10 p.m.

G. H. M. CONRAN, Lt.
Hon. Secretary.

BENGAL.

ROBBERY AT DARJEELING.—*Messieurs les brigands* have come to the fore again, and this time they have taken a higher flight. On Thursday night a burglary was committed in the office of Mr. Bartlett, Hony. Assistant Engineer, and a cash box containing some Rs. 300 in silver and notes was broken open, and its contents rifled. The money belonged partly to Government, but part of it was the private property of Mr. Bartlett. The police have not yet obtained any clue.—*Englishman.*

MADRAS.

MADRAS MUNICIPAL MORTUARY REGISTER.—From the 12th to the 18th instant, 1 European 8 East Indians, 11 Native Christians, 203 Hindus and 24 Mahomedans died in Madras, making a total of 247 persons. The average of the corresponding week for the 10 previous years was 259. The deaths are thus classified : 9 from small pox, 3 from measles, 59 from fever, 18 from dysentery, 13 from diarrhœa, and 144 from other diseases. The death-rate in the week under notice was 32·2 per 1,000 per annum. The mean of the ten previous years was 33·9 per 1,000 per annum.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

FRIDAY EVENING, JULY 25.

THE heavy rain here to-day has been against active business, and the general tone has accordingly been decidedly quiet. At the same time there is a fairly firm feeling apparent in most branches of trade which only requires a little assistance in the shape of favourable advices from home to develope into an improved state of things. Produce is firm all round, and the encouraging crop prospects throughout the country promise well for imports; whilst cheap money lends support to Government Paper, and indirectly is of considerable assistance to local industries.

Although money in London is not quoted easier, the return of the Bank of England for the week ending on Wednesday is somewhat more favourable, the reserve having increased by £300,000, whilst discounts are unchanged. Stocks, too, are better, Consols and Rupee Paper being ⅛ and the Indian 3½ per cent. sterling loan ⅜ higher. Chartered and Mercantile Bank shares are both £1 up. French Rentes in Paris have advanced ¼.

In the London General Produce markets Linseed is firm, and 3d. per quarter higher in Calcutta descriptions to arrive. Rapeseed is partially 6d. up as also is Poppy Seed. Wheat is unchanged. Coffee is flat and 1s. per cwt. lower.

The Liverpool Cotton market yesterday was firm again, the sales being 10,000 bales, including 1,500 Surats. In spot quotations a reduction of 1-16d. is made in Good and Fine Dhollera, but Americans to arrive are 1-32d. better. In New York ready Mid-Uplands are unchanged, November shipment one point dearer at 10·51 cents. per lb.

Here there has been no change in Cotton, so far as export business goes, but the tone of the market is quite firm, and the local mills have brought Wadhwan at Rs. 193½ and Compta at Rs. 170, the latter being an advance of Rs. 2 per candy on previous business. It is evident that the bulk of the mills are lightly stocked, and that a large proportion of the supplies in godown will be absorbed during the monsoon, leaving a comparatively moderate surplus for export.

SEEDS.—Linseed is very firm at Rs. 5-10 to Rs. 5-10½ per cent. Rapeseed is also dearer at Rs. 6-12 to Rs. 6-13 for Yellow Guzerat.

WHEAT continues firm, and the present seasonable fall of rain promises well for more active business when the pits are opened after the monsoon, something like half of the entire crop being still in the districts.

FREIGHTS are steady. Ready rates are unaltered, but there is a shade more inquiry forward.

In EXCHANGE transactions have been very limited, and there is no alteration of any kind to report in rates, which we quote:—

Bank Bills on demand	1s. 7 17-32d.	per rupee.
Do. Telegraphic	1s. 7¾d.	,,
Do. Three months' sight	1s. 7 21-32d.	,,
Credits do.	1s. 7¾d.	,,
Paper do.	Rs. 2·03½	,,

GOVERNMENT PAPER.—Fours have been in better request again, and business to a fair extent has been done up to Rs. 99½, at which the market closes with buyers, sellers asking Rs. 99 15-16. Fours-and-a-half are nominally down to Rs. 102½, owing to reduced quotations from Calcutta.

SHARES.—The market generally has been quiet with only a moderate extent of business passing. Mills in most cases are unchanged, but Dhurumseys are Rs. 2½, Jewraj Balloo Rs. 10, and Manockjee Petit Rs. 5 per share lower. In Press Companies Albert of Kurrachee are Rs. 15 and Apollo Rs. 5 higher, but Dhollera Press have declined Rs. 10. Bombay Flour Mill Company have changed hands at Rs. 55 premium.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE steamer Brankolow, 1,660 tons, Captain W. P. Carson, will sail to-day for Antwerp, with a general cargo.

THE ship Roserans, 1,193 tons, Captain J. Donaghy, will sail today for can Francisco, with a general cargo.

THE Anchor Line steamer Hispania, 2,213 tons, Captain G. H. Boyle, arrived in harbour yesterday from Glasgow Liverpool, &c., with a general cargo and the following passengers:—From Brindisi.—Mr. C. Browning, Mrs. Carter, Miss May Carter, Miss Kate Carter, Mr. Arthur Parkinson, and two ayahs.

DEPARTURE OF THE CHINA AND AUSTRALIAN MAILS.

THE P. and O. Co's steamer Thames, 1,931 tons, Captain W. A. Seaton, sailed yesterday for China &c., with China and Australian mails, general cargo and the following passengers:—For Melbourne.—Mr. C. G. Palmer. For King George Sound.—Mr. Eglin. Baily For Sydney.—Surg. R. W. Barn, Surg. Major R. Keith, Mr. J. H. Thornhill, Mr. and Mrs. Thomas and two infants, and European nurse. For Colombo,—Major Tucker and Mr. Veerosooriega.

ARRIVAL.

July.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
25	Hispania (s)	Boyle	Liverpool, June 23.

DEPARTURE.

July.	Vessel.	Commander	Destination.
25	Thomas (s)	Seaton	China, &c.

The following vessels obtained their port-clearances yesterday:—
Steamer Brankelow, Casson, to Antwerp.
Ship Roserans, Donaghy, to San Francisco.

The following vessels were entered for loading yesterday:—
Steamer Huntsman, to Port Said.
,, Cameo, to London via Kurrachee.
,, Chanda, to Coast and Calcutta.

CALCUTTA.

July. ARRIVALS.

21 Viscount ..... Wheating ... Liverpool, April 19.
Columba ..... Johns ..... Liverpool, April 18.
Tongoy ..... Redmond .. Madras, July 13.

DEPARTURES.

July 21.—Steamers Empress of India and Bulimba.

DAILY IMPORTS.—JULY 25.

FROM GLASGOW.

Cameo s—50 cases sulpheric acid, Latham Ambercrombie and Co; 50 cases sulphuric acid, Dewar and Co.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Kirby Hall s—25 cases yellow metal sheets, William Bell and Co; 50 cases copper sheets Killick, Nixon and Co; 8 cases stout, Dhunjeebhoy Cowasjee.

FROM LONDON.

Altmore s—25 drums turpentine, Jeewabhoy Heptoolabhoy.
Thames s—24 packages paper, Byramjee Shapoorjee; 11 cases hams becons and cheese, R. Phillips and Co; 5 cases aniline dye, A. H. Sumsoodin; 5 cases aniline dye, Rahimtoola Noordin; hogshed old tom, Pestonjee and Co; 40 barrels beer, Dhunjeebhoy Cowasjee.
Clyde s—15 cases claret and 10 cases sherry, the Chartered Bank.
Malwa s—37 cases champagne, Green and Red.

FROM COVALLA.

Berenice s—2 bales tobacco, J. Neuberg.

FROM BORDEAUX

Kirby—Hall 3 hogsheads claret, the Bombay Club.
Manilla s—35 cases brandy, Dajeebhoy Dadabhoy.

FROM TRIESTE.

Nizam s—30 bales paper, Volkart Brothers.

FROM MANILLA.

Titania s—6 cases cigar, J. Neuberg.

FROM MALTA.

Thames s—6 cases sherry wine, Bomanjee Manuckjee Punthkey.

FROM AMSTERDAM.

Thames s—9 bales tobacco, J. Neuberg.

FROM MARSEILLES.

China s—35 cases brandy, Dhunjeebhoy Cowasjee.
Manilla s—12 cases still wine, Nowrojee Jamsetjee.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY.

BOMBAY, 24th July, 1884.

Means of observations at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m. *and* 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah.	29·533
Temperature of the Air	78·8
Wet Bulb Thermometer	76·9
Dew Point	76·2
Relative humidity of Air	·921
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded—8).	8·0
Maximum temperature of air (read at 4 p.m.)	82·7
minimum do. do. (read at 10 a.m.)	76·1
General Direction of Wind*	W, WSW, W, WNW, W.
Movement of wind in 24 hours*	481
of Rain	0·80
Total fall during the month	19·28
,, ,, ,, year	32·56
Additional fall of rain up to 10 a.m. of 25th	1·00

* From midnight to midnight.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—JULY 23.

Bayly, Lieut., 21st Bombay N. I., on leave, from Australia.

JULY 24.

McCausland, Col., Royal Artillery, on duty, from Poona.

DEPARTURES.—JULY 24.

Smith, Captain, 1st Sind Horse, on leave, to Poona.
Mackintosh, Lieut., Seaforth Highlanders, on leave, to Lucknow.

JULY 25.

Barnes, Surg., on leave, to Australia.
Heathcote, Colonel, 19th Bombay N. I., on leave, to Deesa.
Keith, Surg. Major, on leave, to Australia.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS.

By Major M. R. Wyer, Officiating Commandant, B.V.R.C.

Bombay, July 26, 1884.

The following members having rejoined are taken on the strength of the Corps from this date and prated to D Company.

By order,
G. W. ROUGHTON, Capt.,
Offg. Adjt., B. V. R. C.

NORTH-WEST PROVINCES AND OUDH ORDERS.

(*North-Western Provinces and Oudh Gazette.*)

The Rev W H Gale, Chaplain of Chunar, to officiate as Chaplain of Benares, from 7th May 1884.

OUDH REVENUE AND FORESTS DEPARTMENTS.

Mr E McA Moir, Depy Consvr of Forests, Tons Div, to the charge of the Jaunsar Div of the School Circle, in addition to his present duties, during the absence on deputation to the Forest School at Dehra Dun of Mr N Hearle, Asst Consvr of Forests, or until further orders.

Mr R P Atkinson, Exec Engr, sub pro tem., is appointed to officiate as Ex Engr in charge of the Bhognipur Div, Lower Ganges Canal, in addition to his duties as Sub-Divisional Officer, during the absence on privilege leave of Mr J H Thornhill, Ex Engr, or until further orders.

MR. C. A. GRAVES,
SURGEON DENTIST,
NO. 14, RAMPART-ROW,
OPPOSITE WATSON'S HOTEL.

DR. F. B. SEERVAI,
SURGEON DENTIST,
No. 14 RAMPART ROW,
Opposite Watson's Hotel.

MR. N. H. GHEESTA,
DENTAL SURGEON,
MAY BE CONSULTED FROM 9 A. M. TO 5 P. M.
No. 23, RAMPART ROW,
Opposite the Flora Fountain, next to *Bombay Gazette* Office.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

WE HEREWITH CERTIFY THAT MESSRS. MARCKS AND CO., BOMBAY AND POONA, ARE SOLE AGENTS FOR SCHIEDMAYER AND *SOEHNE* PIANOS IN THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY, and that our Pianos, which we have built especially for the Indian climate for more than twenty years, are only shipped by us for Bombay to the above Firm.

We also state as a caution to the public that Pianos bearing the name of SCHIEDMAYER ONLY, which are offered for sale by other houses, are by a TOTALLY DISTINCT MANUFACTURER.

SCHIEDMAYER AND *SOEHNE*,
Pianoforte Manufacturers to His Majesty the King of Wurttemberg, Germany
Established 1809.

SCHIEDMAYER AND *SOEHNE'S* PIANOS.

A FRESH CONSIGNMENT of these celebrated Instruments HAS ARRIVED by Austro-Hungarian Lloyd's S. S. MEDUSA and are being tuned by our man from the Factory.

SCHIEDMAYER and *SOEHNE'S* PIANO DEPOT,
ESPLANADE-ROAD, OPPOSITE UNIVERSITY CLOCK TOWER.
AN EARLY INSPECTION SOLICITED.

Price &c &c &c
Prices as previously advised, on the two years system
Plain square Piano..... Rs 33 per month or Rs 75
Sympathetic square ..... ,, 36 ,, or ,, 83
Semi-grand, on three years system ,, ,, or ,, 1,3
10 PER CENT. DISCOUNT FOR CASH.
C. MARCKS & Co.,
Sole Agents.

SPECTACLES *V.* BLINDNESS.

SPECTACLES can only be perfectly adjusted by those having a thorough knowledge of the anatomy of the eye, combined with optical experience. We have the highest medical authorities, confirmed by daily experience, that imperfect glasses, together with the haphazard plan of selection employed by the mere vendor, is the cause of most cases of blindness and defective vision. MESSRS. LAWRENCE AND MAYO, Consulting Oculists' Opticians, personally adapt their IMPROVED PEBBLE SPECTACLES, at their Office, Rampart-row, above Soundy and Co., Bombay, daily (Sundays excepted) from 10 to 5. Pamphlet and Price-list free on application.

DR. GAMA (OPHTHALMIC SURGEON) MEETS HERE for CONSULTATION from 2 to 5 p.m., daily.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THIS ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BIRTHS.

LUSCOMBE—July 21st, at Allahabad, the wife of T. P. Luscombe, Merchant, of a daughter.
MIDDLEMASS—July 12, at Jubbulpore, the wife of Major Middlemass, The Leicestershire Regiment of a son.
POPE.—July 21, at Colinton, Darjeeling, the wife of R. R. Pope, B. C. S., of a daughter.
WESTROPP—July 17, at Bandikoi, the wife of Mr. Geo. J. Westropp, of a daughter.

DEATH.

COOMBE—July 19, at Sutna, F. Sydney Coombe, Surgeon, E. I. Railway, aged 42 years.

All MONEY ORDERS, CHEQUES, and other Remittances sent to this office should be made payable to the Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*.

The Bombay Gazette

SATURDAY, JULY 26, 1884.

THE Egyptian Conference has not yet, it appears, finally disappeared from view. It will reassemble on Monday—for what purpose is not stated—and soon afterwards Mr. Gladstone will make a statement to the House with respect to the result of its discussions—the said result being *nil*. Meanwhile a supplementary estimate in connection with the defence of Egypt is in preparation. Yesterday it was announced that the 19th Regiment was under orders to embark at Malta for Egypt, and to-day we hear the 49th Regiment is also to be sent thither. This hurrying forward of reinforcements is no doubt rendered necessary by the threatening movements of the Soudanese on the side of Dongola, which forebode an invasion of Egypt. The Egyptian Government does its duty to the country by issuing orders that all arrears of taxation are to be paid up by the fellaheen forthwith. The kourbash can effect wonders, and a good deal of money will no doubt be collected once more under its influence, which M. Gambetta considered so salutary. But the recommendation of the British Government that at least four hundred thousand pounds of the Egyptian taxes should be remitted, rested upon the known fact that the fellaheen could not possibly pay the amounts demanded from them, and that there was considerable danger that a portion of the productive area would fall out of cultivation, if the cultivators were driven to despair. The Conference refuses to listen to the proposal to lower the interest on the Foreign Debt, and will not of course have anything to say to the proposal to remit a portion of the crushing taxation of the country; so now the Egyptian Government calls upon its subjects to pay up all arrears of taxation. It is pretty evident that a grand crash cannot be much longer deferred. The wonder is that it has not taken place before this.

IT may be as well to bear in mind certain reasons for holding our judgment in suspense with regard to the recommendations of the Railway Committee, whose Report was sumarized for us by telegraph this week. Obviously the mere approval of the proposals of the Government of India will be useless unless their execution is ensured. But the effect of refusing to allow the Government of India to capitalise even twenty lakhs of the Famine Insurance Fund is to throw a new charge of that amount on the revenues, if the great lines are to be made at all. This will give the Financial Department and the India Office the means of saying that they cannot afford the new charge, for one or another of a dozen reasons. If, for instance, the Quetta railway is to be made out of revenue, this will swallow up all surplus revenue. And, again, what is the meaning of the limitation of "no additional taxation?" Supposing that the Russian advance were held to necessitate an increase in the Army, or an outlay for some years on frontier roads and railways, harbour defences, etc., might additional taxation be put on for that, or would it be held that railway progress must be cut down, rather than impose any? The phrase about the responsibility of borrowing resting with the Secretary of State is dubious. It always so rested. But what is wanted is evidently not a general power, but a decision that the twenty-eight millions shall be spent in the six years, merely leaving open the fixing of the amount to be borrowed from year to year to make up the total. As to loans, the cautious opinion in favour of sterling loans when necessary is better than nothing; but the discretion above referred to will always enable the India Office to say that the time for borrowing is unfavourable on the whole. Therefore India runs a fair chance, considering the known timidity and obstructiveness of the India Office, of getting less than the 2½ millions hitherto rather than more. The unfavourable opinion of the "Southern Mahratta terms," as regards the interest of the State, should send up the shares of that company; the view is sound, perhaps. But it was a pet scheme of the Stracheys. The abolition of the distinction of protective and productive as regards spending loan money is satisfactory. So too is the declaration about gauge, unless there be any harm lurking in the saving of metre gauge "where it has already been successful." That will probably be used to hinder the conversion of the Rajputana Railway to broad gauge, of which we are all in favour. Before coming to a positive opinion on the Report we must wait for the text. But unless it be better than the telegram promises, it will hardly satisfy the public or meet the needs of the country. The proof of the pudding will be in the eating. If the Report is followed by *bonâ fide* and successful effort to come to terms with the two Committees who want to make the Nagpore-Bengal and Bhopal-Gwaliog-Cawnpore railways, we shall have made a good step in advance practically. But if not India may find she has got a mouthful of sand.

DR. PETERSON favours us with a letter on the subject of one of his points of order in the Town Council, and supplements it by a say upon the controversy which the Town Council, more wisely, endeavoured, not without success, to abstain from embittering. Goodness forbid that we should seek to prolong in these columns a discussion on a point of order in the Municipal Upper Chamber; but it may be mentioned that the "whittling away" of a certain resolution which had the misfortune to be carried against Dr. Peterson's amendment, was the result of suggestions by members of the Council who were desirous of avoiding an unseemly discussion. The motion was read out, and so was Dr. Peterson's amendment; the latter being lost, the former was put in the usual way and carried. Where was the grievance in this? It is absurd to suppose that the original motion must be, as Dr. Peterson maintains, again read out, and that the chairman should fish for further amendments before taking the vote; business could never be got through with such a system. Being carried, the resolution of course stands, and to contend that it should not stand because when finally decided on it contained the words "had better" instead of "should," is surely not a profitable expenditure of ingenuity. The real question is, of course, whether the Council did wisely in refusing to encourage a cock-fight between the respective partisans of certain medical gentlemen who have unfortunately disagreed on the delicate subject of professional qualifications. Dr. Peterson dissents from the view held on this point by most of his colleagues. He is entitled to his opinion. He hopes the Corporation will go in for the fight at all costs. To which we can only say that if the conscript fathers do take that course it will make the groundlings laugh, but the judicious grieve. The error which the Government made when it gave Surgeon-Major Hojel's confidential but candid opinion of the assistant surgeons to the outside world, will be thus aggravated beyond reason. We agree with Dr. Blanc that the report in question, being called for by the Surgeon-General for the information of the department, was in nature confidential, and should not have been made public at all. To publish it without having first called upon those affected by it for an explanation or a defence, was of course calculated to injuriously affect them. They have a right to complain of the want of consideration thus shown, and they have also a clear right to defend themselves from the allegations contained in Surgeon-Major Hojel's report. Unfortunately Messrs. Blaney and Pesikaka did not confine themselves to the matters which concerned them, and on which they were sure of getting a sympathetic hearing from the Municipality and the public. It is a very different thing when they proceed to assail their senior officer, accusing him of the charges which they partly admit, and partly resent, in their own case, and actually proceed to draw comparisons between their attainments and his, greatly to their own advantage. This is enlarging the area of discussion beyond what is necessary or in any way useful. No one asked the assistant surgeons for their opinion of Surgeon-Major Hojel; Surgeon-Major Hojel was asked for his opinion upon the assistant surgeons. If it were now possible for the Corporation to pass-three or four afternoons in discussing the grounds for the latter opinion, without discussing at the same time that which the assistant surgeons rashly volunteered with regard to their chief, we should not have any particular objection to that expenditure of the passing hours. The Corporation often discusses at much length subjects not at all so stimulating. But as matters stand, a battle royal on the subject would tend to the edification of very few, and the entire satisfaction of perhaps a still less number.

We publish with some hesitation a letter from Mr. Roland Blaney, in which he supplements a charge of carelessness against ourselves regarding our appreciation of the correspondence—in which he is certainly wrong—by charges of malice and bad faith against Surgeon-Major Hojel. It would be difficult to justify to the latter the insertion of a letter containing such charges, to which, from the nature of the case, he cannot reply. But the document in question exhibits in so aggravated a form every fault for which we condemned both the letters which the assistant surgeons addressed to the Town Council, that we may be excused for disregarding Dr. Hojel's feelings in the matter. While publishing the letter we must point out how fundamentally and completely the writer has misapprehended the situation. If honorary surgeons are, when they are adversely reported upon by their senior officer, to be free to subordinate their own defence to the luxury of "going for" their superior officer, and denouncing his communications to the head of his department as "private gossip," and pure scandal," and "defamatory charges" and "gross libel because of its untruth," and finally, to affirm that all has been done in malice, and the charges have been made in bad faith, there is an end to all possibility of discipline, and any idea of subordination must be for ever abandoned. It is quite open to Mr. Blaney and his colleagues to object to the condemnation which Surgeon-Major Hojel has passed upon them. But they only put themselves out of court when they rest their defence upon wild imputations of malice and bad faith. Surgeon-Major Hojel's opinion of the assistant surgeons was unfavourable, which is to be regretted; but why is every injurious epithet to be heaped upon him because he declares that such is his opinion? If he had reported favourably, as the late Dr. Cody had done, he would not have been subjected to the insults now applied to him. Suppose his view of the assistant surgeons' services was utterly wrong, that would be a reason for pointing out in what respect it was wrong or unjust, but none whatever for assailing him as a villain, and undertaking to prove that he was not fit to hold a candle, either professionally or otherwise, to themselves. Dr. Peterson overlooks this aspect of the case wholly, but he sees clearly enough that it is a blunder to attack the writer of the Report; he makes for the head of the Medical Department—on the principle, apparently, that wherever there is a head, you should hit it—and accuses Dr. Beatty of acting in a way that was neither fair nor decent, and of treating the honorary assistant surgeons scurvily. So that it is not Dr. Hojel after all who should be held up to public execration, but the head of the department. As we have said, the chief fault rests with the Government, which should not have published a confidential document such as that sent in under superior order by the chief surgeon of the hospital, above all when those affected by it had not been asked to furnish an explanation.

SOME observer of human nature has remarked that it is easy for us to bear with equanimity and resignation the misfortunes of our friends. In some cases we fear that the contemplation of our neighbours' troubles is positively refreshing, and enables us to bear our own annoyances very much more easily. Those who are inclined to commisserate their own sorrows are sure to be less unhappy if they manage to keep steadily before their mind's eye the case of those they know to be worse off than themselves. Thus when we are distressed by the bad smells and flooded streets that prevail in certain localities of Bombay, it is a melancholy satisfaction to read the Calcutta papers and find that that city, which might be converted into a "clean, well-ordered, and beautiful city," is now a "dung heap;" that though it might by judicious use of its natural advantages be beautifully laid out with "broad streets, avenues of trees, flowing water-channels, and green playgrounds all over it," the present condition of affairs warrants its being described as "now foul and repulsive." Even the most querulous grumbler among us must acknowledge that Bombay is not quite as bad as Calcutta is declared to be. We are at any rate abundantly supplied with those broad streets, avenues of trees, and numerous green playgrounds for which that city, which prides itself on being the Metropolis of the Empire and the seat of Government, sighs, and sighs in vain. Many desirable improvements for Bombay could no doubt be suggested, but we certainly do not require for the putting of our city in respectable order the two or three millions sterling which the *Indian Statesman* asserts should be spent on the improvement of Calcutta so as to remedy the evils produced by a century of neglect. Such wants as our correspondents sometimes ventilate in our columns—apart from the new drainage and the new water-supply—are as a rule not of very vital importance, and are often supplied almost as soon as they are brought before the public, while the few that happen to be incurable are not beyond our powers of endurance. If perfect zoological and botanical gardens or promenade piers or artificial lakes are really longed for by a large body of our citizens, they will doubtless spring into existence, as soon as those who complain of the want show that they are in earnest by organizing subscriptions and committees. If we have to go a very long drive when we require to be buried, that inconvenience is one of those, which fall more on our friends than on ourselves, and can therefore, as we remarked above, be endured with more philosophical resignation.

THE Bombay Sub-Committee for the furtherance of the Frere Memorial Fund has been called together by Sir Frank Souter. The Bombay contributions to this fund are, we hear, likely to prove a valuable addition to the amounts being raised elsewhere.

MR. WORDSWORTH'S LETTER TO THE *PALL MALL GAZETTE*.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Your correspondent "Keswal" complains that I have not answered one of his arguments. I am rather surprised at this. I thought that his principal charge against me was that I was in effect a teacher of sedition because I had publicly declared that if the Government was guilty of a distinct breach of faith I could not undertake to persuade people that no breach of faith had been committed. It appeared to me, therefore, of some importance to show that certain professions had been made by the Indian Government at the time when the new Native Civil Service was established, and had been understood in a certain sense by all natives of India who were interested in that question. Does "Keswal" consider that facts of this kind are irrelevant to the charge which he brought against me? Or is it his opinion that a servant of Government who abstains from defending or extenuating a breach of faith by the Government he serves is an abettor of treason?

Again, I judged it a very sufficient answer to "Keswal's" tirade about public order and the invincible might of Tommy Atkins to point out that I was speaking of the action and feelings of educated native gentlemen, and that I could not imagine that anyone could suppose that I intended to compliment them for not taking up arms against the British Government. I have never supposed that any other Government is conceivable in the India of our day but a Government supported by an irresistible army and guided by enlightened statesmanship. I thought that "Keswal's" argument was therefore absurdly irrelevant, and indeed something worse than irrelevant when garnished with the peculiar wit which he seems to consider so effective.

It now appears that "Keswal's" principal charge against me is that I have misrepresented the "whole body of Anglo-Indians, from Governors downwards," and taxed them with habitually mismanaging the promotion of natives." What I really said was that the "official world" out here did not appreciate independence and originality among natives, but preferred "deferential ignorance" and "conciliatory manners." "Keswal" interprets this to mean that I am an advocate of impudence and bad manners, and I must still decline, as I declined yesterday, to answer that argument. My experience at Oxford has not impressed me with the idea that intellectual eminence is inconsistent with good manners and proper deference to superiors. But it is possible to attach an exclusive importance to these things, and I have very good reason for believing that this is too often done in India. I am compelled to say that the English governing classes in this country commonly exhibit a decided prejudice against men remarkable for intellectual independence, and have no wish to favour their promotion. There are some high officials, I admit, who are not at all open to this charge, but these constitute only a minority, and not a large minority, of their class. If "Keswal's" impressions on this point are different from mine, I have no difficulty in understanding why that is so. My own view is based on a tolerably wide experience, but I cannot, for obvious reasons, present here the evidence on which it is founded.

I have no recollection of "Keswal's" discussion with me about Lord Lytton's action in the Fuller case. He is mistaken, however, when he says that I defended Lord Lytton for an act of gross injustice to a European officer. I declined to express any opinion about his conduct in that matter; but I certainly defended him warmly from the brutal attacks of the Bombay champions of kicking and flogging. That defence did not, I hope, commit me to an advocacy of the Afghan war, the Press Act, or the invention of the Statutory Civilian. I have always been an eager admirer of Lord Lytton's brilliant literary talents and genial manners; but I think he mistook his vocation when he turned to statesmanship, though I may very possibly have spoken sometimes of his statesmanship with more asperity than was necessary or becoming. I am even willing to believe that he had sufficient statesmanship to see that the interests of the natives of India should in India take precedence of the interests of the Civil Service or the prejudices of British planters, though he did so little to carry that view into effect. This is the only sense in which I wish to see the "horn of the native exalted;" and I wish it because it is as consistent with every principle and tradition of sound statesmanship as the opposite view is consistent only with the exclusiveness, the prejudices, and mercenary interests of a class.

July 25. W. WORDSWORTH.

THE STATE OF AFFAIRS IN INDORE.

WE have been requested to publish the following statement as to the state of affairs in Indore:—

Much has been said recently in some of the leading English journals bearing on the present state of things at Indore. It is of a very serious character, as it reflects on the character of the Holkar Government. Journalism every where is ever on the look-out to grasp at trifles and make capital out of them, and such trifles are furnished by correspondents, paid and unpaid. No administration is thoroughly perfect, and that of Indore cannot be an exception to the rule. Holkar is taunted with the recent origin of his dynasty. Englishmen are accustomed to look upon the heads of Native States as so many adventurers or the descendants of adventurers, always blindly ignoring the fact (for it concerns themselves) that it was nothing better than adventure that subjected India to the power of the British. Who was Clive, or Warren Hastings himself, if he was not a British adventurer? No present reigning dynasty or person can lay claims to a very ancient date. Revolutions are inseparable from politics. England, France, Germany, and Italy abundantly prove this position. His Highness the Maharajah's policy has invariably been styled a grasping policy, and he has been called a *bania*. Well! He has aggrandised himself. Let the British writer pause and reflect for a moment before running down a Native Chief. *Bania* is a Hindi word, and technically means one that fills his purse by means fair or unfair. Now, the British Government is open to the same charge, and I believe the remission of import duties, the license-tax, and the administration of Lord Dalhousie will prove the charge. Whenever the interests of the mother-country clash with those of India, all ideas of justice vanish before the eyes of the ablest, wisest, and most generous British officials and functionaries. The attainment of British interests is held to justify the employment of any means, always remembering that the employer is the stronger party. Interests once gained, the Englishman is again restored to his normal reasonableness.

Now, as regards the allegations against the First Prince. The so-called tortures were mere punishments inflicted on offenders. The Allahabad case referred to in one of the papers is one that should not have been raked up in the interests of both the parties concerned. It has no connection whatever with the present state of affairs. If an ordinary chaprasi belonging to a European bank could believe that he might disturb the peace by making a loud noise intentionally under the very walls of a palace, fully knowing that it was strictly prohibited at the time, and thus offer the Prince a direct insult and pass with impunity, pleading his right of a British subject, then there is an end of all dignity and rule. Under such circumstances Holkar and his son might as well give up their present dignity and return to their plough and sheep. Instances of shooting natives to death are not only not rare, but can be counted by scores; but as the culprits in such cases happen to be Europeans, they are acquitted on frivolous and untenable grounds, such as drunkenness or insanity, certified to by a committee of doctors. But much is made out of flimsy and transparent charges when the party concerned is a native.

The report that an attendant of Kibe's was burnt with *bhilawa* and tortured is utterly unfounded, for he was only caned because he refused to declare the whereabouts of some property belonging to one of the Prince's attendants, and he could not have been subjected to this treatment if he had not used such insolent words as that he was a British subject, when actually he was not, and that the State could not touch a hair of his head. Kasiram, the servant of Kibe, is an old offender and was fined and imprisoned for having been drunk and disorderly.

When the First Prince under advice began to relieve his father of some of the details of administration, he, it is said, expressly told him that it would make him unpopular, as the offences of some idle blackguards and rogues would be brought to light, and they would be subjected to condign punishment. This he did long since; and the present outcry appears to be raised at their instance.

If there be any doubt as to the character and temper of the Prince, a reference to one of the Central India Agency Reports by Sir Lepel Griffin will set it at rest. The Agent speaks much in favour of the Prince, and his words must be taken at more than what they express, because the relations of the British Agency with the Indore State have been far from satisfactory for years past. The "Red Chaprasi" is ever on the alert to discover offences whether committed by the father, the son, or by any servant of theirs, and much capital is made out of them, if he is not well cared for.

The Indore State is one of the leading principalities under the British power, and its present Maharaja is distinguished for ability, wisdom, statesmanship, and foresight. He is highly popular among the natives here and elsewhere. This is perhaps unfortunate for him, for had he been like his brother princes the matters that are now so much made of would not have caught the public gaze.

On reading of pressure being brought to bear for a satisfactory explanation of recent charges, the Prince gave utterance to the following:—"Whether pressure from Parliament or the India Government or the Agent Governor-General be brought to bear upon me in consequence of the misleading suggestion of some interested and intriguing parties, it may at the worst lead to the unwarrantable conclusion that I am unfit to rule: nothing worse than this can be the outcome of the pressure. It is not worth while to be a Native Prince in these days, for, however fit or enlightened he may be, he is reduced to the state of a puppet, being unable to do without a minister who is generally a creature or *protegé* of the British Government and a sharp and interested vakil who is the *de facto* ruler. These ministers and vakils are dubbed C. S. I., K. C. S. I., and C. I. E. for sacrificing the rights and privileges of the rulers and the ruled in the State. On this account the dignity of a Native Chief, designated a Maharaja by his subjects and jestingly styled *tom-tom* by Europeans, is hardly enviable."

The State documents, solemnly called Treaties and Engagements, to last till the sun and moon, though engraved on steel are of little avail without recourse to, or the sympathy of, the Red Chaprasi, for the Raja trembles in his boots when the Red Chaprasi stares him in the face at a State Durbar. If he is but refused, the Raja is told that he will bear the consequences.

Some of the leading papers are bent on finding faults and discovering errors in Holkar's administration. From the references in nearly all the articles relating to this subject in a certain paper, it is more than obvious that they are written to prejudice the just claims of His Highness in the eyes of a high-minded and just Viceroy and Governor-General, who has promised to go through the cases minutely, and decide them on their merits.

THE GOCULDAS TEJPAL HOSPITAL QUESTION.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—The motion in this matter carried at Wednesday's meeting of the Town Council, as it originally stood, was to the effect that the Town Council should forward to Government the letters from Drs. Blaney and Pesikaka under consideration. On hearing what I and others had to urge against such a procedure, the mover and seconder altered the terms of their proposition so as to make it an instruction to the late honorary assistant surgeons, to the effect that they should themselves send their letters to Government. It was pointed out that this seemed to assume that the letters should never have been sent to their original address, whereupon the "should" was whittled down to "had better be." This last alteration became apparent only when the proposition and my amendment were read out, prior to a vote being taken, and I notice that it finds no place in your otherwise excellent report.

By the rules of the Town Council, which unfortunately differ from those of the Corporation, only the proposition and one amendment can be before the meeting at one time. When my amendment was lost, it was therefore the chairman's duty to have the proposition read again, and to ask if any further amendment was now proposed. Had that course been followed I should certainly, having learned from the first vote that the Town Council were, by a majority, not willing to hand over the matter intact to the Corporation, have made a motion, or got some one to make it, bringing the merits of the case under discussion. I am entirely unable to recognize the fact, on the part of the Town Council, which consists in ignoring, as far as we are concerned, the fact that an attack has been made on the professional ability of our honorary assistant surgeons—an attack which they ask us to be allowed to rebut, if they can. Your leader made no reference to this charge, which is the crucial one. The chairman, however, in the pursuit of his duty, denied me this opportunity, and was, as is usual with him, extremely indignant when I pointed out that it should have been afforded to me and the other members of the Council. Under these circumstances I, for one, trust that the Corporation will show somewhat less tact and more of a higher virtue than we have done, will insist on the papers being put before them, and will say whether it was fair or decent on the part of the Surgeon-General to invite Government to concur in the *ex-parte* view he had rushed to take of the case—an invitation which Dr. Beatty might have known Government would decline to listen to—and whether the City's honorary assistant surgeons have not been very scurvily treated by the Head of the Medical Department. So much we certainly can say: and so much, in my opinion, we ought to say.—I am, &c.

P. PETERSON.

II.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—If it is not presumption in me to say so, I would submit that you have not carefully read the correspondence which the Surgeon-General forwarded to Government regarding the working of the Goculdas Tejpal Hospital by the honorary surgeons, or you would not have fallen into the cardinal error of saying, as you do, that you "referred to the fact that Surgeon-Major Hojel was ordered to report on the working of the new system, and that he reported accordingly." Permit me to say that Surgeon-Major Hojel was not ordered to report on the honorary surgeons in the first instance, but volunteered to perform the painful duty. Your readers will see from the letter of the Surgeon-General that in what may be called private gossip, or worse still, pure scandal, Surgeon-Major Hojel had, previous to writing the report which he was ordered to write by the Surgeon-General, made the most defamatory harges against all the honorary surgeons, which the Surgeon-General has expressed in these words:—"The extended period of six months for which the three honorary medical gentlemen were appointed to the Goculdas Tejpal Hospital having expired, and their inefficiency, both as regards attention to their official duties and surgical capabilities having been prominently brought to my notice by Surgeon-Major Hojel, the medical officer in charge, I deemed it expedient to call on that officer for a full report of the working of the system. This report I have the honour to submit herewith for the information of Government."

Your readers will not fail to observe that the defamatory charge, the charge of surgical inefficiency, was made Surgeon-Major Hojel before "he was ordered to report on the working of the new system," and it will be further observed that with a strange forgetfulness he omits this charge completely in what the Surgeon-General describes as the "full report of the working of the system." Is it not a just inference to draw from these facts that the previous charges which Surgeon-Major Hojel made against his honorary colleagues were made in private gossip—the sort of gossip for which Bombay is famous—inasmuch as the Surgeon-General has produced no letter from Surgeon-Major Hojel in which the charges are made, while it may be fairly assumed that in submitting the correspondence to Government the Surgeon-General did really submit the whole of the correspondence?

It is essential to observe that all this correspondence has arisen upon the charge of surgical inefficiency preferred by Surgeon-Major Hojel against his three colleagues, that is to say, that is the only consequential charge. Everything that Surgeon-Major Hojel has said against his honorary colleagues in his "full report" could be passed lightly over by the honorary surgeons, and I don't believe they would have troubled themselves to challenge the incorrect statements and gross exaggerations of that full report. But surgical inef

TELEGRAMS.

QUARANTINE AT CAMARAN.

(FROM THE PRESS COMMISSIONER.)

SIMLA, JULY 25.

The following letter from the Turkish Consul General, Bombay, is published for general information. "Under instructions from my Government I have the honour to state, for the information of His Excellecy in Council, that, owing to the continuance of cholera this year also, quarantine is established of Camaran, and that the pilgrims from India and Java, etc., will have to stay at that place for a time, according to the quarantine regulations, before their proceeding to Jeddah. It is, therefore, hoped that steps will be taken by the Indian authorities to acquaint the Indian pilgrims for this year to start from Indian ports at early dates in order that they may with comfort and ease undergo quarantine at Camaran, and then conveniently reach Mecca *via* Jeddah and perform their hujj; and if they happen to be late in leaving India they would do well to postpone their pilgrimage up to next year."

CRICKET IN ENGLAND.

DEFEAT OF THE AUSTRALIANS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

COLOMBO, JULY 25.

A telegram has been received here from London, stating that a second test match between a team representative of All England and the Australians commenced at Lord's on Monday and concluded on Wednesday. The match resulted in a victory for All England by an innings and a few runs. There were immense crowds of spectators, and great enthusiasm prevailed.

THE PLOT AGAINST MR. FRANCIS, THE TEA PLANTER.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JULY 25.

Mr. Kennedy, Assistant Commissioner, Golaghat, who tried Mr. Francis, the tea planter, on a charge of a grievous assault on a coolie woman, says in his judgment:—"I have not the slightest hesitation in saying that I look upon the whole story of the assault, even of blows with a cane, as a cruel and malicious fabrication, and I shall do all I can to find out the real truth of the matter. Mr. Francis is a very young man, and this case has been a severe trial to him and has entailed very heavy pecuniary costs on him which he can ill afford. I can only say I am very sorry for him, and that he may rely upon my doing my utmost to find out and get punished the instigators of this plot against him."

MARRIAGE WITH A DECEASED WIFE'S SISTER.

A fund is being raised to provide funds for appealing against Mr. Justice Cunningham's decision in the case of Lopez *vs.* Lopez on the point of the legality of a marriage with a deceased wife's sister in India. The subscriptions already received amount to about Rs. 500.

GAZETTE NOTIFICATIONS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, JULY 25.

Brigade-Surgeon Dallas acts as Surgeon-General of the Punjab.

Captain R. A. Gilchrist acts as Military Secretary to the Resident at Hyderabad.

Surgeon-Major E. C. Bensley is granted leave out of India for one year. The following promotions are gazetted:—To Lieutenant-Colonel Major C. K. Mackinon; to Major Captain H. H. R. Hea to Colonels, R. C. Budd and A. H. Prinsep.

JIDE IN SIMLA.

During the festival of the Eed, held here to-day on the conclusion of the Ramzan, a Hindu ran amuck in Boileaungunge Bazaar, a suburb of Simla, and killed three men and one woman. The men killed were Mussulman; the woman was a Hindu.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAM.]

THE EGYPTIAN CONFERENCE.

LONDON, JULY 25.

Mr. Gladstone, in reply to a question in the House of Commons last night, said that the Egyptian Conference will re-assemble on Monday next, and he hoped soon afterwards to make a statement to the House with respect to the result of its discussions.

THE ESTIMATES FOR EGYPT.

Earl Kimberley, in reply to a question in the House of Lords last evening, said that it has not been decided to present a supplementary estimate for the expedition for the relief of General Gordon, but that it was probable that a supplementary estimate in connection with the defence of Egypt would be submitted in due course.

THE TAXATION IN EGYPT.

The *Daily News* publishes a telegram from Cairo which states that a circular has been issued by the Egyptian Government stating that all arrears of taxation will be paid by the fellaheen forthwith.

REINFORCEMENTS FOR EGYPT.

The 49th Regiment have received orders to embark for Egypt.

THE IMPERIAL PRINCE AND PRINCESS OF GERMANY.

LONDON, JULY 25.

The Imperial Prince and Princess of Germany arrived here yesterday.

THE CHOLERA IN FRANCE.

PARIS, JULY 24.

Nine deaths from cholera are reported to have occurred at Arles to-day.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

MALTA, JULY 23.

The B. I. S. N. Company's s. s. Goorkha, homeward bound from Calcutta, Madras, and Colombo, left here this evening.

ADEN, JULY 25.

The B. I. S. N. Company's s. s. Rewa, homeward bound from Calcutta, Madras, and Colombo, left here yesterday evening, and the same Company's s. s. Hazara left at the same time.

COLOMBO, JULY 25.

French mail-steamer Yangtse, from Suez, arrived.

LONDON, JULY 24.

The Liverpool Cotton market to-day closed firm, Surats quiet.

The London Cotton market closed dull.

Good Fair Dhollera 4⅜

The Manchester market to-day was steady.

4½ per cent. Rentes 107⅝

3 ,, Consols for account 100½

3½ ,, Sterling Loan 107

4 ,, Rupee Paper 81½

4½ ,, ... 83½

Bar Silver 50⅞

THERMOMETER READINGS.

THURSDAY, NIGHT, July 24.

10 p.m.	77·0

FRIDAY, July 25.

6 a.m.	78·8
10 a.m.	77·0
2 p.m.	77·3
4 p.m.	77·7

THE Bishop of Bombay will preach at Christ Church, Byculla, at the evening service at 6 o'clock to-morrow.

LIEUT.-COLONEL P. D. HENDERSON, General Superintendent of Operations for the Suppression of Thuggee and Dacoity, leaves Simla on tour to Rajputana and Central India early next month.

THE Shinwaris continue to give trouble to the Ameer. Three weeks ago some sections of the tribe revolted, and now it is stated the Governor of Jellalabad, acting under instructions from Kabul, has sent two regiments against them.

THE Council of His Excellency the Governor-General of Goa has been snubbed by the Minister in Lisbon. With a laudable desire to make a uniform law for the better administration of the village communities, each of which possesses peculiar rules of its own, which are in many cases contrary to the general legislation of the country, a Bill was passed by the Goa Government and put into operation some three years since in anticipation of the sanction of H. M.'s Minister. This personage has now summarily rejected the Bill, and has at the same time questioned the authority of the Government to legislate on such matters.

THE appointment of Senhor Chico as Superintendent of Agriculture at Goa some time since was hailed with satisfaction by the agricultural classes as an indication that the Government was at last bestiring itself in the right direction by introducing modern improvements. Contrary, however, to popular expectation, it has now been decided to establish an experimental farm in the deserted arsenal at Old Goa, a place notorious for epidemics, and so far removed from the population engaged in agricultural pursuits that its practical utility will be almost questionable. Agriculture at Goa is almost in its primitive state, and unless the advantage of the modern system is proved to the satisfaction of the ryot by establishing an experimental farm side by side with his own, there is little hope of his changing the old routine.

THE following is the Resolution of the Government of India sanctioning the raising of a loan of 50 lakhs by the Calcutta Port Commissioners:—"The Governor-General in Council hereby notifies that he has sanctioned the raising this year of a loan not to exceed fifty lakhs of rupees by the Commissioners for the making of improvements in the port of Calcutta, under a guarantee by the Government of India. The proceeds of the said loan to be devoted to meeting the cost of the proposed docks at Kidderpur."

A CORESPONDENT writing from Darjeeling says:—"The five soldiers who were charged with theft in Orchidlee, a vacant house near the railway station, when brought before the Assistant Commissioner, expressed a wish to be tried by a jury, and have been sent up to the Sessions. It will be remembered that, under the Ilbert Act, a jury can only be claimed as of right when the trial is before the District Magistrate, *i.e.*, the Deputy Commissioner. The Assistant Commissioner in the present case could, if he had thought fit, have tried them himself, though as a matter of grace he granted their prayer and commited them to the higher court. The case will probably be disposed of next month."

THE Calcutta Trades Association, following the example of the Chamber of Commerce, have forwarded a memorial to Government on the subject of the present block in the High Court of Calcutta. The memorial states that the matter is one of great public importance as affecting the interests of the community at large, and it is a cause of widespread dissatisfaction and complaint, assuming such proportions as to call for immediate notice and prompt relief. The Committee regard with deep concern the circumstance that while the admitted cause of the block of business in the High Court lies in the inadequacy of its present judicial staff, it has nevertheless been ruled that the number of that staff is not to be increased, nor substitutes appointed in place of judges who are obliged to quit their duties on leave. The Committee also point out that the letters patent dated May, 1862, provided that the Court should consist of a Chief Justice and 18 judges, whereas the permanent staff consists only of a Chief Justice and 11 judges, and of these latter two are away on leave. The Committee quote two cases filed by members of the Association in the High Court. The first suit, for Rs. 32,000, was filed more than twelve months ago, and now stands 102 on the list; the second suit, filed in January last, stands 205 on the list. The memorial concludes as follows: "The Committee feel no doubt that His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal will accord this matter the prompt and earnest consideration its importance demands, and will take the earliest steps to remedy the cause of public complaint which in its present aspect forms a serious blot on the administration of justice in this province."

RAILWAYS in India have not been so profitable during the past few weeks as they were during the corresponding period of last year. The decrease from April 1 to the end of the first week in June, as compared with the corresponding period in 1883, was no less than 15½ lakhs. The principal sufferers were the East Indian, which was worse by over 16 lakhs, and the guaranteed lines, which fell short of their last year's earnings by nearly eleven lakhs. These losses were partially redeemed by gains, on the other State lines, of 2½ lakhs, on the "assisted companies' lines," of the Bengal Central, Assam, Southern Mahratta, and Bengaland North-Western, of 1¼ lakhs, and on the Native State lines of a lakh. On the whole a falling off of 15½ lakhs on a total net earning of about 2 crores and a descent from Rs. 203 net earnings per mile to Rs. 183 are somewhat disturbing phenomena to those who rely with confidence on the future of Indian railways as the solution of all financial difficulties. It may afford some consolation, however, to know that the same depressing tendency in regard to railways has been observable in other parts of the world, and that while the fourteen principal railways in England show an increase of capital during the first half of the present year of 13½ millions sterling, or 2½ per cent., there has been a decrease of £160,000, or 7 per cent., in earnings.

THE following particulars relating to the Afghan Frontier Delimitation Commission are published:—Captain E. Durand, now in charge of Yakub Khan at Mussoorie, and Captain C. E. Yate, Political Assistant, Central India, will probably accompany Lieutenant-Colonel Ridgeway to Sarakhs on the Afghan demarcation. Captain Yate was Political Officer at Khelat-i-Ghilzai during the second Afghan campaign. A number of tried and experienced native officers who did good political service in Afghanistan during the war are also likely to be attached to the party from India. Three survey officers will also be told off, as the work of mapping the country will be one of the most important of the Commission's duties, and will unquestionably be exceedingly arduous. The question of escort will be settled in a few days. The strength favoured at present by the Commander-in-Chief is 100 native cavalry and 100 native infantry, who will be picked men chosen from two smart regiments, with a commandant of escort. A commissariat and transport officer will presumably have to be selected, as also a medical officer. Dr. Owen, who was staff officer to Sir Frederick Roberts at Kabul, is mentioned as a likely man for the latter post, if his health would permit his undertaking the duty. The Indian officers attached to the Commission will probably rendezvous at Quetta, and await there the reply—now long overdue—from the Ameer regarding their passage through Kandahar and Herat to the Persian frontier. Everything will be got ready for a rapid start across the Khojak the instant the Ameer replies that he has instructed the Kandahar authorities to arrange for supplies, carriage, and escort in his territories. The Commission will, we hear, carry on the work, when once they begin, to the end of January, when they will go into winter quarters for two months, and then resume their labours in the spring.

AN incident which recently occurred in Southern Afghanistan gives some idea of the nature of the discipline exercised in the Ameer's Army. It appears that a regiment which had been stationed at Tirhi, a place to the north of Kandahar, was ordered off to Herat. When on the march the soldiers broke out into an open fight amongst themselves, and a correspondent of the Calcutta paper says that seven men were killed and twenty wounded. This happened near Khoshke Nakhud, a stage on the road from Kandahar to Herat. Mir Muhammad Khan, the Governor of Kandahar, is reported to have hastened to the spot to inquire into the affair; and significantly enough, he took care to provide himself with chains and fetters.

IT is stated that fifty men have been despatched from Kandahar to Quetta for the purpose of bringing in the stores of rifles and ammunition which have been presented to the Ameer by the British Government. This news has been so far confirmed that the Afghan soldiers arrived at Chamman, which lies on the frontier of British territory two stages beyond Peshin. There they encamped. A small number of the men, together with Abdul Mejid, a native headman, who is in Government employ, came in to Quetta, where the grant of rifles and ammunition was made. The stores formed a cargo for more than two hundred camels, a cargo prized higher by Pathans, if that is possible, than money.

THE *Englishman* has received a news-letter from Kabul, confirming the statement that the Russians have been carrying on negotiations with the Shah of Persia, and that they tried hard to obtain permission to occupy Killa Nadir by promising the Shah help whenever he should be in need of it, but that Nazzedin would not hear of such a transaction. "We learn further," says the Calcutta paper, "that there are always a number of Russian merchants at Meshed, and that they are doing a good deal of business. Our correspondent states that the Ameer intends visiting Herat, but another item which he mentions, to wit, that a British officer of high rank is expected at Kandahar, and that the Ameer will meet him, and come to some agreement with him, in all probability refers to the British Delimitation Commission. Our correspondent states emphatically that Russian intrigue is rife at the court of Kabul; but he adds that 'the Ameer is knowing and wise, and that he does not mean to accept the Russian friendship.'"

MAJOR COAKER, R. E., has declined the officiating appointment of Consulting Engineer, Guaranteed Railways, Punjab, vacant by the retirement of General Medley. General Medley has made over charge to Captain Pitt, R.E., who may possibly continue to act until Colonel C. H. Luard, R. E., is appointed permanently.

HERE is an anomaly with a vengeance. In the course of a recent debate in the House of Commons on the Church Patronage Bill, reference was made to a well-known jockey being the proprietor of an advowson. This jockey, it appears, is Tom Cannon. Cannon had no wish to become a patron in the Church, but he wished to possess a public-house, with which the advowson was sold in one lot, and to get one he had to buy both.

COLONEL RIVETT-CARNAC has great faith in the usefulness of the volunteer force as an auxiliary to the army in India. Speaking at a volunteer dinner at Ghazipur on the 15th inst., he expressed a hope that the volunteer movement would be extended by degrees not only to the large stations, but to every station, however small, in India. He also hoped the time was not far distant when every European and Eurasian in the country, capable of bearing arms, would consent to enroll his name either as a rifleman or a member of a light cavalry corps, or if too old or too busy for active work during the time of peace, as a member of a "Landstürm" for service when trouble arose. "If, situated as we were in India, a handful of Europeans scattered over the country and surrounded by hundreds of thousands of Asiatics, there was any object and advantage in the Europeans combining together to assist in keeping order and for the purpose of mutual defence, then the movement was worthy of being taken up carefully, and the arrangements forecast by the administrative officers of Government. And now in the piping times of peace was the opportunity to perfect these arrangements, quietly and gradually, so that when the storm gathered there might be no muddle or flurry, and nounnecessary and alarming fuss."

MILITARY NEWS.

CAPTAIN COTTER, R. E., employed on the Hurnai Road works at Sibi, has been transferred to the Madras Presidency for duty.

LIEUTENANT OWEN WHEELER, Leicestershire Regiment, attached to the Intelligence Branch, has been appointed Secretary to the United Service Institution of India, *vice* Major Gowan, whose term of office has expired.

IT is believed that Captain Simpson, Marine Battalion, Bombay, is likely to be appointed officiating wing commander, 3rd Beluch Regiment, during the absence of Major Bulkley with the 27th Native Infantry.

THE last edition of the Bengal Army List, that dated 30th June, is a little misleading sometimes. For instance, on looking through the station commanders, page 7, it will be observed that the 3rd class station of Jullunder is commanded by Lieutenant-Colonel W. A. Smyth of the Devonshire regiment; a little further on, at page 27, Disposition of the Army, Jullunder is commanded by Lieutenant-Colonel Gordon of the 20th N. I., which statement is upheld at page 223, where Colonel Gordon is stated as commanding at Jullunder. No doubt both these officers have had a turn at the command allowance of Rs. 250 per mensem during the absence of Colonel Rynd, who was appointed to do duty there prior to his proceeding on six months' leave, but they could not both have been in command at the same time.

TELEGRAPHIC WEATHER REPORT.

SIMLA, July 25.—The barometric changes of the past twenty-four hours have been irregular. Over Burma, Bengal, Assam, and the greater part of the peninsula the pressure has increased; over the N. W. Provinces and the Punjaub the change is irregular; over the central parts of the country the pressure has decreased. The general distribution is little changed, however. The readings are below the average of the month, except in the East Punjab and Assam and Burma. Over Upper India the winds are very variable; over the peninsula generally they are west and south-west; over the Central Provinces they are west and north-west; and over Bengal and as far as Allahabad they are south-east and east. The slight improvement in the Deccan rainfall has been maintained, showers being reported to-day from Poona, Sholapur, Belgaum, and Bellary. The regions which have been without rain during the past twenty-four hours are the extreme south of the Peninsula, the Ganjam coast, Behar, Chutia Nagpur, and the Punjab except south-eastern portions and the Indus Valley. Elsewhere the rain is general. Rain to-day:—Saugor Island, 4½ inches; Ludhiana, 3½ inches; Pachmarhi and Akyab, 2 inches; Benares, Silchar, Khundwa, Indore, Rajkot, Surat, Bombay, Dhulia, Belgaum, Secunderabad, Mercara, and Moulmein, over 1 inch. Previously, Raipur and Rangoon had over 1 inch.

RAINFALL IN BOMBAY.

	Colaba.		Fort. Esplanade.		Byculla	
	In. cts.		In. cts.		In. cts.	
Previously regtd..	31	76	36	60	36	43
July 24, Thursday ..	0	80	.....		.....	
25, Friday ..	.....		1	78	1	93
Total	32	56	40	28	38	35
Corresponding date last year	33	39	55	69	52	68

	37 84
	59 32

TRADE IN BRITISH BURMAH.

FROM the report on the trade and navigation of British Burma for the year 1883-84, it appears that the failure of the rice crop in 1882 greatly affected the trade of the province. But if there was a natural falling off in the exports, the imports very nearly made up for the loss, and at the end of the year the aggregate value of the trade was little less than that in the year immediately preceding, which it must be said was an exceptionally good one. While prices for paddy ruled high throughout the year, the increase in the import trade overstocked the markets, which were consequently in a depressed state during most of the year. But in value the exports still keep in front of the imports, the difference in favour of the province for the last seven years being very nearly four crores and a half. The decrease in the export trade has given rise to a rumour that during the current season large shipments of rice will be made to Europe from Saigon and Bangkok, but it is thought that, considering the prevailing prices in Europe, the rice of those places cannot compete to a large extent with the produce of the province, to which it is inferior by about 1s. 6d. per cwt. The principal articles of import are apparel, building materials, and cement, coals, cotton twist and yarn, cotton piece-goods, earthenware and porcelain, glass and glassware, hardware and cutlery, liquors, machinery and millwork, matches, metals, oils, railway plant, salt, raw silk, sugar, umbrellas, and woollen piece-goods. The principal exports are raw cotton, grain and pulse, raw hides, jade-stone, and teak. During the year there was a decrease in the imports of coals, cotton twist and yarn, liquors, matches, oils, sugar, and woollen piece-goods. But, as stated before, the increase in the other articles of import more than made up for this deficit. Among the exports an increase was to be noted in raw cotton alone. The United Kingdom contributes the greater portion of the articles of import, but the Continental countries are rapidly developing a trade with Burma. France supplies wearing apparel, silk piece-goods, and liquors, and receives rice and teak in return. Germany sends cement, salt, and wrought iron. Italy contributes liquors and wearing apparel, besides salt andcotton and silk goods. Spain annually takes a supply of teak in return for claret and sherry. The white-rice trade with South America is advancing with rapid strides. Arabia sends rose-water, dates, and salted fish; and Ceylon, cocoanuts and cocoanut-oil. The trade with China is very large, but recent disturbances there have slightly checked it for the present. Imports of canes and rattans from Siam have been declining, but a considerable revival is to be noticed in the import trade from the Straits Settlements. Australia contributes coals, while the United States send a considerable amount of kerosine-oil. Owing to the springing up of a taste for European buildings there has arisen a great demand for window glass. Sodawater bottles and glass kerosine-lamps are also in great demand. Sodawater and other aerated waters, seem to have just hit the taste of the natives, as they are taking largely to their use. Among liquors, whisky has begun to drive all other drinks out of the market. Burma evidently presents a vast field for commercial enterprise as her wants seem to be both varied and multifarious.

THE MINT MYSTERY SOLVED.

DOUBLE ARREST AT PAREL.

THE mystery of the silver robbery from the Bombay Mint is a mystery no longer. Thanks to the acuteness of Mr. Superintendent J. McDermott, who has recently been in charge of the case, and the promptitude with which action was taken, the whole story of the theft has been revealed; two of the persons implicated are safely in custody, and a confession of which one of the prisoners has delivered himself enables the responsibility of the daring project to be fixed with certainty. This confession in no way detracts from the remarkable character of the plot; in fact, it corroborates entirely the theory which we set forth in detail only two days ago, and which then appeared so extraordinary as to impress one with all the force of a novelist's romance. There remains no room for reasonable doubt that the Mint buildings were entered at midnight by one of the sentries, to whose guard it was entrusted, that after scaling some forty feet of wall the robber crept under the eaves of the melting-room and descended on the other side, where, standing within a few feet of a strong-room containing four lakhs worth of silver, he picked the lock of the door, hastily removed some 6,000 tolas in weight, and clambering once more out of the building, awaited the arrival of the havildar with the relief guard. Luckily only two hours were at his disposal to carry out his cunningly contrived plan, or he would have been able to secure ten times the amount of booty with which he had, in consequence of his limited opportunity, to rest content. The precise hour at which the robbery was carried out is still somewhat uncertain; but the circumstances generally point to it having been effected between midnight on Saturday and two o'clock on the morning of Sunday, the 18th. During the interval which remained to the thief before his relief guard arrived he must have buried the bars which have since been discovered on his beat, and it is to be presumed found himself able before Monday morning to remove at least twice as much as the quantity of precious metal he was obliged to leave behind in the compound. In the course of the narrative with which our readers have already been placed in possession it was necessary lest the ends of justice should be hindered, to slur over some of the points which have proved of the greatest importance in the investigation. Practically, the slight marks where the thief had brushed dirt and dust from the ledge of the high wall constituted the only traces he had left of his unlawful entry. It remained for Superintendent McDermott, whose detective skill in this case can only be spoken of with the highest admiration, to fix upon an apparently insignificant circumstance, to recognise its important relationship to other outside facts, far removed from the case under immediate inquiry, and to follow up the chain of investigation his own observance had suggested. The sequel has proved in every respect the soundness of his original conclusions which appear almost akin to inspiration.

On the Monday morning when the employés at the Mint resumed work, one of them found the lock of the strong-room broken. It was nevertheless still hanging by the hasp. This circumstance it was that furnished the Superintendent with the key to the mystery. How, it is well worth relating at length. Other inquiries had brought to light the fact that one of the sentries had been convicted of housebreaking some years before. It was considered that his career might profitably be further ascertained. He had, of course, concealed his conviction on enlistment, which took place in his native village up-country. It transpired that the crime of which he had been found guilty was that of breaking into the house of a near relative and robbing him. The relative in question is a sepoy in the Bombay force, and on the occasion of the robbery no one more eagerly assisted the police than did his cousin. Notwithstanding the brazen assurance of the latter, his guilt was easily brought home to him. He had seen his cousin place some rupees in a box at home, and during the sepoy's absence had entered the house and broken open the box. As in the robbery at the Mint, the thief left the padlock hanging by its hasp. To the mind of the police officer the coincidence in such a connection was a striking one, and he followed up the clue. The sepoy was asked as to his cousin's present whereabouts, and he had learned from the sentry's brother-in-law that the old thief had left Bombay to go up-country on leave. Singularly enough, the said brother-in-law had told a totally different tale to the police, whose suspicions were strengthened accordingly. Late on Thursday night the brother-in-law received two unexpected visitors at his residence at Parell. Superintendent McDermott and Inspector Boorer found him occupying a room in a chawl. He knew their errand and at once led them into a second room three paces distant from his own, pulled back the door, and in a sack filled with cooking utensils, the officers came upon a bar of silver. The bar was cut into four pieces, and the Mint number had been partially obliterated, but there was no difficulty in identifying it. Shaik Fakeera Abbajee, the brother-in-law and Gunsela Bintaloo, the occupant of the second room, returned in custody to Bombay. Altogether the bar, which is the fourth recovered, weighed 622 tolas; and at the same time the police brought away from its place of concealment seven silver discs, evidently cut out by the Mint rupee-making machinery, but left unstamped. Yesterday the two men were placed before Sir Frank Souter, the Commissioner of Police, and Shaik Fakeera Abbajee made a clean breast of his share in the transaction. According to him his brother-in-law brought the silver to the chawl in a buggy a few nights after the date of the robbery, and left it there. A search warrant was obtained, and the sentry's quarters in the lines of the 10th N. I. were visited. Only an empty box was there. He left at the beginning of the month, ostensibly for his native village, for which purpose he had obtained 3½ months' leave. It is hoped that his capture will speedily complete the success of the police. The men already in custody are Mahomedans and are both employed as mill labourers at Parell, the monthly wages of Shaik Fakeera Abbajee being Rs. 25.

With these arrests there are new features introduced into the case, upon which light will probably be thrown during the magisterial proceedings. For instance, the discovery of the unfinished rupee discs must come upon the authorities of the Mint as a surprise, for nothing has yet been mentioned as to their loss, and we believe we are not mistaken in stating that this more portable plunder must have been taken from a department distinct from that to which the strong-room and melting-room belong. Should this prove to be the case the loss incurred may be greater even than has been reckoned throughout. Two months have elapsed since the Mint was entered, and such an interval would give ample opportunity to the receivers of the metal to dispose of it in a dozen different ways. No metal, indeed, could be more readily got rid of or worked up into so many different ways without creating a suspicion that could not be easily allayed. There appears some uncertainty, indeed, as to the number of the bars of silver stolen. It is agreed at the Mint that the weight of the missing metal must at least reach 6,000 tolas. It may be pointed out that of the four bars recovered the average weight has just exceeded 600 tolas each. Hitherto it has been estimated that only five or six bars had been taken, but accepting this average for the remainder of the metal, no less than ten bars must have been removed, and of these the daring thief seems to have got clear away for the present with some Rs. 3,600 in value. Another point which it will devolve upon the Mint authorities to clear up will be the delay in taking action when the robbery was discovered. It has been previously mentioned that the management declined to believe a theft had been committed when the melter reported the shortness of the weight in the crucible of which he had charge. They searched the cinder pit beneath the crucible to see if the molten metal had leaked through its receptacle; they looked for a corresponding overweight in one of the other crucibles; they examined the records of the weighments, hoping to find a clerical error in the records of delivery. Even with the patent fact that the lock of the strong-room had been tampered with, the idea of the Mint having been feloniously entered was either scouted as ridiculous or never entered the mind. A bran-new Chubb's lock has now replaced the injured one on the melters' strong-room door, and the silver is now kept in the solid strong-room, which the management may well have reason to regard as impregnable. But for days the broken lock seems to have been set aside as of no consequence. With the strict discipline enforced at the Mint, the fact of the valuable contents of the strong-room being found unguarded, when the room had been left safely and securely fastened forty hours before, cannot have escaped report. Three hours later the loss of metal is reported for a certainty, and it seems well-nigh incredible that the thoughts of the management should not have reverted in an instant to the injured lock, and taking the two together lost no delay in following up the thief with his precious booty. Referring to our files in order to ascertain the date when the robbery was first announced, it appears that nearly a week was allowed to elapse before the Mint accepted the inevitable conclusion and reported the loss to the police! Among the additional precautions since adopted at the Mint, is the substitution of a brick wall for the iron bars which formed one side of the strong-room. It is through these bars the sentry doubtless observed the disposition of the silver and the position of the key with which he opened the iron locker containing it. This knowledge would render him independent of the assistance of an employé of the Mint, and by achieving his audacious feat single-handed he would minimise the chances of discovery. Before the discovery of the silver below the path he had to traverse concentrated suspicion upon him, he had admitted closely watching the processes in progress within the room he had at times guarded during the day. His cupidity may well have been aroused at the wealth deposited almost within arm's length. This morning the two men will be brought before the Presidency Magistrate and a remand asked for. It is well worth noting that whilst the first chapter of the mystery was laid upon historic ground, the site of the Bombay Castle, the second chapter—for so the double capture may be regarded—has for its scene, one that is overshadowed by the walls of the Government House at Parell.

NOTES FROM AHMEDABAD.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

AHMEDABAD, JULY 23.

THE new arterial—or as a vakeel of the District Court here described it, artillery—road which has been so long in construction was formally opened to the public this morning by the Acting Collector, Mr. Reid. Amongst the many people present were the Nagarshet, Rao Bahadur Premabhai Hemabhai; the chairman and other members of the City Municipality; Mr. Walker, Acting District Judge; Mr. Cursetjee, the Small Causes Court Judge; Mr. Fernandes, Deputy Collector; Mr. Horsley, Assistant Judge; Mr. Fraser, of the local branch of the Bank of Bombay; Sheik Jehangir Mian, C.S.; Mr. Allen, first Assistant Collector; and numerous other gentlemen and merchants of the city. As soon as Mr. Reid arrived, the barriers at the west end of the road were taken up; then, after an inspection of the handsome over-bridge which at the very outset carries the road over the old Kaloopar road, Mr. Reid got into his dog-cart and from that improvised platform addressed the assemblage, and concluded by naming the new road the Richey-road, out of compliment to our Collector, who is at present acting for Mr. Gonne as Judicial and Political Secretary to the Government of Bombay, during whose tenure of office the road was mainly constructed. The bridge is named after Mr. Fernandes, the Acting Magistrate and Deputy Collector, to whose exertions during the time he was chairman of the Municipal Commissioners the new road owes in a great measure its existence. Mr. Fernandes's name will be handed down to the latest posterity (in white letters on a black-board), which will afford some compensation for the vast amount of undeserved abuse which he has had to bear and face for his acts as Municipal Chairman. Mr. Reid also paid a very fitting compliment to Mr. Hurrichund Gopal, the popular Secretary to the Municipality, for his energetic superintendence during the construction of this fine thoroughfare. A procession of carriages was then formed, and, Mr. Reid's dog-cart taking the lead, passed over the new road from end to end; and thus the Richey-road and the Fernandes bridge have become accomplished facts, at a cost of some Rs. 1,66,000, in spite of much opposition. The new road runs east and west through the centre of the city, and when all the houses which line both sides of it have been done up with carved frontage in the Amedabad fashion, the spectacle will be handsome and imposing. It is to be earnestly hoped, however, that now that the great work has been duly completed, the Municipality will turn its attention to the other principal City roads, which for these two years and more have been left to look after themselves, with the hapless result that they are so rutted and furrowed as to be anything but pleasant for equestrians.

For these last four days we have been having heavy rain, and if it clears up now, as it promises to do, it will be all that could be wished for. There have been now close on 15 inches of rain, and it appears to have been general all over Guzerat and Kattywar; whilst the great rush of waters in the Sabarmati and other rivers which irrigate this and the adjoining districts indicate an abundant rainfall in the Edar and Revakanta direction. But whilst the rain is welcome, it would be all the more so if it came unaccompanied by cholera. Unhappily this is not the case. There have been several cases of cholera in different parts of the City; whilst reports from outside also show that it prevails in other places.

The visit of the Exhibition deputation is not looked forward to with unmixed satisfaction by the people here, so that it is not improbable the gentlemen who compose it will have to return disappointed. The idea of careering about in this way hat in hand is looked upon here as anything but dignified; a much more satisfactory course would be to place some of the mofussil gentry on the Committee, and leave them to use their local influence for the benefit of the project. The deputation is not likely to obtain much assistance here—not more than half a lakh at the outside, I should say.

REPORTED MURDER IN KATTYWAR.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

AMRELI, KATTYWAR, JULY 20.

THREE days ago a boy of fifteen or sixteen years of age, named Praga, son of Parsotam Ghela, a Looana, disappeared very mysteriously. On the 18th it had been arranged that his father was to give him the sacred thread, and on the following day the lad was to have been married to the daughter of Kava Taka. In anticipation of these ceremonies the boy was decked with ornaments to the value of nearly Rs. 500, and he had these on when he went to recover some money which was owing to him, since which time he has not been seen. On the evening of the 17th his father had invited a number of his caste-fellows to dinner. The guests assembled in due course, but having waited until eight o'clock, the festivities were abandoned on the non-appearance of the boy, and the occurrence was reported to the police. That the search inside, and outside the town was of no avail, and the gates of the fort were closed. Early next morning the police continued their inquiries, and examined the wells and tanks surrounding the town. At nine o'clock a havildar who had gone to the westward of the town, beyond the river, reported the discovery of something like a body in the Gorbansha's well. The authorities proceeded to the spot, and upon the lifeless body being discovered, it was at once identified as that of the missing lad. The neck was tightly tied with a dhoti, and the legs were also secured. Of the ornaments the lad had had upon his person, only two silver *khodas* remained, and these it was impossible to remove. Of the others he had been completely stripped. The same night the Looana Gordhan, to whom the boy had gone for the debt, was arrested on suspicion of the murder. It is said that he has confessed, and implicated another person who is the son of a merchant. One of the men declares that the other instigated him to take the lad beyond the river, and that they pressed his neck and sat on his breast until he was dead. The deceased resisted violently, and bit the finger of one of his assailants. Both are awaiting trial.

THE CASE OF MR. PATTISON.

YESTERDAY Mr. Charles Edward Pattison, mechanical engineer, who had been fined on the previous day for assaulting a tramway starter, appeared before Mr. P. Ryan at the Fort Police Court to make a complaint. He said that the police officer who had given evidence that he was drunk was himself under the influence of liquor; that he was a most harmless and temperate man; that he had not assaulted the complainant; and that he felt annoyed at the tram-car leaving its station without taking him. Then he accused the papers of publishing a false statement, and complained of what he considered to be the injustice done to him in the case, to which the magistrate replied that he had only decided the case on the evidence, which was against the man. Mr. Pattison further talked of the native papers "villifying" him ever since he had been brought to trial at the Bombay sessions, some six months ago, on a charge of assaulting or threatening to assault with a knife Mr. Goolabdas, a pleader, who was concerned in a mill at Surat, where he (Pattison) was engineer. He spoke of the injury done by "false" allegations which made it impossible for him to get any situation. In conclusion, he asked for a summons against the proprietors of the *Bombay Gazette* and the *Times of India* for publishing the paragraph that morning. The magistrate refused the application, suggesting that he might write an explanation to the papers if he felt aggrieved.

BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY.

THE Society held meetings on Wednesday the 9th instant, and on Thursday, the 24th idem. At the meeting on the 9th there were present Mr. Justice West, president, in the chair. There were also present, Messrs. Javerilal Umiashankar Yajnik; J. Westlake; K. R. Cama; Byramji N. Serval; J. Macdonald; Rastam K. R. Cama; Vandravandas Purshotumdas; Rev. Dr. D Mackichan; Miss Edith Pechey, M.D.; Mr. S. Newcome Fox; Rev. R. Scott; Major Sparks; Dr. J. Gerson da Cunha; and Dr. P. Peterson, Hon. Secretary.

The following candidates for election were balloted for and declared duly elected:—Mr. W. M. Macaulay, Hon. F. Forbes Adam; Brigadier-General Edwardes; Mr. Bal Maugesh Wagle; Mr. Sorabji Shapurji Bengalee; Mr. G. Ormiston; Mr. Khanderao Chimanrao Bedarkar; Mr. E. C. Ollivant; Mr. A. Maitland; and Mr. J. A. Cassels.

Dr. Peterson read a paper on some recent German contributions to the elucidation and history of Sanskrit literature. The paper gave an account of (1), a new translation of Rig Veda iv. 27, furnished to the Journal of the German Oriental Society by Prof. Roth; (2), three papers on Indian Poets by Prof. Aufrecht; (3), Von Bradke's Essay on the Manava-Grihya Sutra; and (4), the elaborate exposition of Jain Literature, contributed by Weber to the last volume of his Indische Studien. The thanks of the Society were awarded to Dr. Peterson for his paper.

At the meeting on the 24th there were present:—Mr. Justice West, president, in the chair, Messrs. J. Westlake; Bezonjee Rattanjee Kotewal; Brigadier-General Edwardes; Major J. B. Sparks; Dr. J. G. da Cunha; Rev. R. Scot; Dr. Bhagwanlal Indraji; Miss Edith Pechey, M. D.; Messrs. MacMillan; K. R. Cama; Khanderao Chimanrao Bedarkar; Javerilal Umiashankar Yajnik; Nanabhoy Byramjee Jeejeebhoy; Geo. A. Kittredge; C. Lowel; and Dr. P. Peterson, Honorary Secretary.

The following candidates for election was balloted for and declared duly elected:—Mr. Perozsha Merwanjee Mehta; Mr. Gokuldas Kahandas; Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee, C. S. I.; Mr. Rahmatulla Mohamed Sayani; Mr. James Thorburn; Mr. H. O. Campbell; Mr. A. R. M. Simkins; Babu Purnochandra Mukerji.

The Honorary Secretary submitted a paper drawn up for the Society at his suggestion by Pandit Durgaprasad of Jeypore. The paper is an examination, based on independent sources, of Professor Böhtlingk's very valuable

ncline them to pastoral pursuits rather than to those of the freebooter. But at the same time their past history shows that they are not without qualities which might make them formidable foes. Speaking generally their colonies do not extend much beyond the northern slopes of the Parapomisus, and on these bleak uplands the intense cold of the winter season is habitually passed by them in the shelter of nothing better than a blanket tent. In their hardy habits and frugal diet they have probably no rivals in Central Asia. Together with the large flocks and herds which constitute their main source of wealth, they rear and carefully train for military purposes a breed of excellent horses, and the proper "get up" and appearance of their horsemen are points on which the different clans are said to be very punctilious. As their name implies, the Chahar-Aimaks are, strictly speaking, four distinct tribes, and although there is some difference of opinion amongst authorities on the subject, the generally accepted names of the four different tribes are the following :—

1. Hasaras. 3. Firozkohis.
2. Jamshidis. 4. Taimanis.

The last named tribe are spread over the high-lying pasture lands of Ghorband, south-east of Herat, where their border is on one side coterminous with the Hazarajat. They are the most peaceably disposed of all the Aimaks, and have for some years past paid revenue regularly to the provincial durbar. In any forecast of the future it is not likely that the Taimanis would have to be reckoned among the dangerous forces of disturbance. Of the other tribes the most northerly are the Hazaras, kinsmen no doubt of the inhabitants of the Hazarajat, though they differ from them in professing the Sunni instead of the Shia form of Mahomedanism. The Jamshidis are scattered about that portion of the northern corner of the province of Herat known as Badghis; whilst the Firozkohis inhabit the extensive mountainous tract which lies on the eastern side of the Murghab river. The principal settlement of the Jamshidis is at Kushk, where their chief, the Khan Agha—a personage of some reputation and local influence—has his headquarters. Kushk lies a short distance beyond the Khambeo Pass, on one of the easiest approaches to Herat from the northern side, and is therefore another strategic point of importance. Other Aimak settlements are to be found in the no less important positions of Killa-i-Nao, Merachak, Kuhsan, and Ghurian.

The Aimaks acknowledge qualified allegiance to the Herat Government, in return for which their chiefs receive considerable annual subsidies. But years of misrule and oppression, from which the province of Herat has suffered in a greater degree perhaps than any other part of the Amir's dominions—owing in some measure, no doubt, to its distance from, and the difficulties of keeping up communication with, the capital—have left their traces throughout its borders. Badghis would be no longer recognised as the fertile and flourishing district it was when Pottinger wrote of its resources; nor are the Chahar-Aimaks the wealthy and powerful tribe they were. The diminished resources of Badghis and the impoverished condition of its inhabitants have only quite recently been borne witness to by a Russian traveller. No doubt he has carried the tale of woe were it will meet with sympathy. Ere long the philanthropy which compelled Russia to rescue the unfortunate Bulgarians from the oppressive rule of the Turks will surely find a no less interesting sphere for exercise in Badghis. If Abdur Rahman does not speedily bestir himself from the apathy or indifference with which he apparently regards the affairs of a province on which, it is hardly too much to say, the gaze of Europe will soon be fixed, it may be pretty safely predicted that the next political move we shall hear of will be that the Chahar-Aimaks have followed the lead of the Sarik Turkomans and tendered their allegiance to the White Czar. But the plot is now thickening so fast that it is a question whether even the presence of the Amir on the Herat frontier would be a sufficient guarantee for the conduct of affairs which are rapidly assuming an aspect of such grave moment. The alternative of entrusting their administration to British agency necessarily involves a new and, it may be, more precarious departure in our Afghan policy. Nevertheless, it is a measure which men who have long made Central Asia, politics their special study have persistently advocated.—*Pioneer.*

THE CAPTIVE CREW OF THE NISERO.

THE *Penang Gazette* of the 11th inst., furnishes a narrative of the mission of H. M. S. Pegasus in connection with the captive crew of the Nisero. The Pegasus left Singapore on the 26th ult., and arrived at Bubon on Tuesday morning, the 1st. The next morning, the Rajah of Bubon came on board, and, after some difficulty, arranged to forward letters twice a month from Tenom to Analaboe. The vessel then proceeded to Analaboe and remained there till the morning of the 7th, by which time answers were expected to the letters which had been despatched to the chiefs and men. The Rajah of Bubon gave information that cholera had been very bad indeed in Tenom. More than one hundred Achinese had died there; he also reported that the crew had got cholera too, and that he had heard that there were four of the men dead. He had also heard a rumour that they had attempted to escape and that some had got away and been found in the bush and recaptured by the Rajah of Tenom, who was now said to have a more strict guard than before placed over them. On Monday, the 7th, the Pegasus returned to Bubon, but found that no letters had yet arrived. The next day, Tuesday, the 8th, letters arrived from the crew, from the Rajah and Tak Ah Yit. From these it appeared that the report about cholera was only too true, and that four of the men had died—three from cholera and the other, the last-named, from dysentery.

It was found, however, that the epidemic was now over and that the remainder of the crew were now well and in as good health and spirits as could reasonably be expected after their long captivity. They also sent information that they were short of medicines and requested that some might be sent, as also some flannels, which were accordingly despatched. The general tone of the communications from the Rajah and Tak Ah Yit was more amiable than that of the letters received from them on the previous visit of the Pegasus; and they show that they had both great hope in England yet helping them in their difficulties. The Pegasus then returned to Olehleh, arriving there on Wednesday at 11 a.m. The general opinion among the chiefs seemed to be that the Rajah will never give the men up until he gets the ports open and a guarantee of some sort from England.

AUSTRALIAN HORSES FOR INDIA.

THE *Sydney Mail* writes :—Colonel Williams, of the Indian Remount Service, who, is travelling through Australia with the object of ascertaining the resources of the Australian studs will soon arrive in this colony. He is, we believe, at present in Victoria, and has completed his work in South Australia. With regard to the Indian trade as it has been conducted during the last five years the colonial states that though a large number of horses is annually shipped to India from Australian ports, the number of those good enough for the Indian army falls considerably short of what is required. At the close of the last official year he was 150 horses short of the number he was empowered to purchase. There were plenty of horses in the market, but of such an inferior stamp that he could not buy them. In the majority of shipments, out of 250 or 300 horses there are about two-thirds of the number good fair animals, but the remainder are nothing but weeds, which, as the Government refuse to take them, are thrown on the shippers hands to be sold in the open market, and thus a report is circulated to the effect that the market is glutted, while the truth is the Government cannot purchase the number of horses they require. We are not in the slightest degree surprised that such has been the experience of the Indian authorities. Knowing as we do that as a matter of fact the breeding of the class of horses required for the cavalry of India has gradually been declining for many years, pastoralists have ascertained to their cost that horsebreeding is not a profitable business. The reports of the horse market of this city very clearly indicate the changes which have taken place in the matter of horse breeding. Even in the case of heavy draught stock, so great has been the decline that during the last two years there has scarcely been a week in which horses from New Zealand did not arrive in this port. Horses of all kinds have increased in price. A few years ago the cabmen of the city could obtain useful young light draught horses at from £15 to £20 per head, but such horses are now worth at least £30 per head and are scarce. A good pair of carriage horses cannot be brought for less than £150, and a higher rate is often paid for such stock. A decent saddle hack such as could be purchased a few years ago for £10 is now worth at least £40. It is horses of this class which the Indian authorities require. According to Colonel Williams that which is wanted is a stout animal, with as much breeding as possible in substance varying from an active medium-sized horse to a useful stock horse; and as the British soldier and his accoutrements weight from 16st., to 18st., it is useless to provide him with a weak, weedy animal. For this description of horse the Indian Government is prepared to give 550 rupees, which in English money means about £45, as the exchange reduces the value of the rupee from 2s. to something like 1s. 8d. The description of horse required by Colonel Williams cannot be bred for anything like the sum. Mr. Basil Gray, of the Murray, a practical breeder of extensive experience, in a recent letter to a Victorian contemporary gives facts and figures which clearly prove that it will cost the breeder at least £35 to produce such an animal. Colonel Williams, however, states that since his arrival in Australia he has received offers from private persons and companies to supply the stamp of horses he requires at £50 per head. The freight per head is about £11, and the losses on the voyage often reach 10 percent. The business is at best beset by unusual risks. Dealers who have been engaged in it for years have not made profits commensurate with such risks, and it was only by the exercise of great energy that they have procured animals suitable for shipment. Many years ago it was suggested in these columns that the Indian Government would be better served if the horses were selected here by their own officers. Such a plan was followed for a short time, but for some reason unknown to us it was abandoned. The trade has for many years been unsatisfactory to the Horsebreeders. Colonel Williams may succeed in bringing about improvements which are badly needed. He my encourage the formation of studs from which good hackneys—now so scarce—will be produced. If he does so he will render a service to both Australia and India.

GAMBLING IN CHINESE HIGH LIFE.

A GAMBLING case in Chinese high life came before the second Magistrate on Saturday. It appears that on the previous day, Mr. C. C. Newland, Acting Assistant Superintendent of Police, had arrested in a fashionable gambling house in Nanking-road four or five Chinese ladies who were gambling there much to the grief of their husbands. They were brought to the station in their broughams, and bail was taken without the fair ones being seen by the profanum vulgus. On Saturday morning, they came to the court in their broughams with the windows down, and waited in the yard till their fate should be known. Mr. Newland then made a most uncommon application to the bench. He said that the defendants were the wives of the most respectable towkays in the place, and, if they appeaed in court it would be an indelible disgrace to them and their family, as such an exposure, in the case of Chinese ladies, is regarded with particular horror by people of their nation. They pleaded guilty, and whatever fine His Worship inflicted would be paid. The husbands of some of them were in court, and the others were represented, and they (the husbands) were willing to stand in the place of their wives and be responsible for their sin against the gambling enactment. Mr. Newland incidentally remarked that the husbands were thankful that the defendants were arrested, but prayed that they might not appear in court. The magistrate, after a moment's consideration, said "I will hear the case in my room." Heavily veiled so as to prevent recognition, the ladies stepped from their broughams into the magistrate's private room, and *jamais clauses* the case was heard : the erring ones were fined $10 each, and departed, expressing ardent assurances that this would be the last time they gambled.—*Straits Times.*

DUEL BY JEALOUS LOVERS IN A CHURCH.

A DESPERATE shoothing affray between two members broke up the services at the Baptist Church of a settlement six miles east of Hot Springs, or Arkansas, on June 15. Two young men, named Lem Dishowan and Peter Lewis, attended church with the avowed purpose of taking home the minister's young daughter, and when Lewis moved from his own into the minister's family pew while the sermon was in progress, Dishowan drew his revolver and opened fire upon him. Lewis returned the fire, and the congregation made rapid exit by way of doors and windows. Neither was hurt, and both being disarmed they agreed to go into the woods and fight it out with fists. Before they started, the girl who was the cause of the fight desired to speak privately with Lewis for a moment, which was granted. While the congregation were awaiting the result of the fist-fight a pistol-shot was heard from the direction of the scene of conflict. The congregation hurried to the spot and found Dishowan lying on the ground dying from a shot through the lungs. He said that he was getting the better of Lewis when the latter drew a Derringer quickly from his boot-leg and shot him. The girl had placed the weapon there during her brief conference with Lewis just before the fight. Lewis may be lynched.—*New York World.*

LORD RONALD GOWER ON HIS TRAVELS.

THE *New York World* gives the following account of an interview with Lord Ronald Gower :—Lord Ronald Gower was found sipping a matutinal cocktail at the bar of the Fifth Avenue Hotel, New York. Of medium height and light build, clad in a loosely-fitting suit of blue serge, and crowned by a gray Derby hat, there was little in the outward appearance of the literary and artistic celebrity to attract particular notice. But for the inevitable single eye-glass, that convenient barrier between an Englishman and the outer world, he would not have been distinguished from any other in the thronged corridors of the hostelry.

The handsome head and features of Lord Ronald have been made familiar to most people by the excellent portrait frontispiece of his recently published "Reminiscences."

"This is a sudden arrival," said *The World* reporter. "The other day it was announced that you had gone to India, and now you are in this city. What steamer did you come over on?"

"No steamer at all," replied Lord Ronald, with a quiet smile. "I came by railway this time—round the other way."

"Then you are making a second tour of the world?"

"No, this will be the first time I shall have swung completely around the circle. Last time I went express from England to Australia and back on a definite mission. I have not hurried on this trip. It is eight months since I left England. Since then I have visited Egypt, and made the tour of Arabia, Persia, India, Ceylon, Java, Borneo, and Sumatra, then up to Hong Kong, where I renewed many pleasant acquaintances before crossing the Pacific to San Francisco, where, by the way, I first heard of Uncle Sam Ward's death; thence across the continent, with a few short stoppages on the way."

"Where did you last see Sam Ward?"

"Just before I left home I saw much of him at my brother's shooting-box in Sutherlandshire. He was full of a long cherished project of visiting the East in order to study Buddhism in its originate home. We talked of making the journey together, and he was to have joined me at Cairo, but his illness at Rome prevented the consummation of this plan."

"Have you seen anything new in America?"

"Much, indeed, I may say that nothing has interested and astonished me more than the life of the West. The Western people seem to me more alive than any other people I have ever come in contact with. And they live in the present most vividly and emphatically. Every nerve and feeling seems strained in the business or enjoyment of the passing hour. Things are very different here. Yet New York, too, seems to have taken on much of the speed and enterprise of the West. The elevated railways and the great bridge are evidence of the great change wrought in the comparatively short period that has elapsed since my last visit. Then, too, you have a really beautiful theatre in the Casino, where I enjoyed an excellent concert last evening."

"Will you publish an account of your travels?"

"I have not made any definite plans in that direction. The journalistic habit of taking notes has led me to accumulate mass of material out of which I may be able to dig something worth publishing some day. My stay here is indefinite, but I shall enjoy it in renewing some old friendships, and perhaps add a little to my knowledge of people and places before I sail for home."

Lord Ronald Gower is a younger brother of the Duke of Sutherland, and has adopted as his cipher a pair of scales in which artistic skill, as symbolized be a compass and chisel, outweighs his coat-of-arms. He is the sculptor of the famed statue of "Marie Antoinette on Her Way to Execution," the Shakespeare monument and other specimens of plastic art that have been much praised. As trustee of the National Portrait Gallery of Scotland he has done much for the advancement of art in Great Britain. His "Dutch Painters" and other works long ago gave him deserved eminence as a writer on art, and his contributions to the London journal, *Vanity Fair*, together with the recital of experiences in many lands in his latest book, prove him to be a close observer and thoughtful critic of men and manners.

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CAUTION.—Vice-Chancellor Sir W. Page Wood stated that Dr. J. Collis Browne was, undoubtedly, the Inventor of Chlorodyne; that the story of the defendant Freeman was deliberately untrue, which, he regretted to say, had been sworn to.—See "The Times," July 13, 1864.

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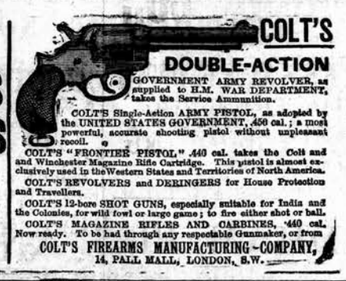

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12. The Most Economical Management.
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20. 80 per cent. of Premia invested in Trust for Policy-holders with the Official Trustee of Bombay.

"THE 'ORIENTAL,' BY ITS CAREFUL AND EQUITABLE MANAGEMENT, IS RAPIDLY GAINING THE CONFIDENCE OF THE NATIVE COMMUNITY."

Intending Assurers or Investors—Native or European—are invited to compare the Rates and Conditions of the "Oriental" with those of any other Company.

Detailed Prospectuses, Proposal, and Agency Forms, Reports and Full Particulars on application to

D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER, F.I.A., Manager and Actuary.

HEAD OFFICE, 9 Elphinstone Circle, BOMBAY, Or any of the Agents in India.

THE MUIR MILLS COMPANY, LIMITED, CAWNPORE.

MILITARY DRILLS.

WHITE DRILLS FOR THE CLOTHING OF EUROPEAN TROOPS.

KHAKI DRILLS, yarn or piece dyed, in approved shades for native Troops. Samples and patterns on application to the Managing Director or to the Company's Agents, Messrs. W. WATSON and Co., Apollo-street, Bombay.

INDIAN ELECTRIC LIGHT COMPANY, Ld.

(SOCIETE L'ECLAIRAGE ELECTRIQUE, PARIS.)

PAID-UP CAPITAL, Fcs. 6,500,000.

OUR PRICES DEFY ALL COMPETITION!

HIGHEST REWARDS AT ALL THE EXHIBITIONS

OUR GRAMME MACHINES have shown the BEST results at all Government Trials, at Woolwich, &c.

ELECTRIC MACHINES, for 10 Incandescent Lamps...Rs.			350
Do.	40	do. „	700
Do.	for 6 arc lights	2,000 Candles, each. „	1,250
Do.	8 do.	500 do. „	1,200
Do.	20 do.	500 do. „	2,000

SWAN'S AND OTHER INCANDESCENT LAMPS.

PATENT WICK CARBONS give a steadier light than any other Carbons.

JABLOCHKOFF CANDLES improved make.

INSULATED CABLE, GLOBES and other accessories.

NOTE:—OUR MACHINES work with LOW TENSION currents and do not present the dangers of other system

F. FISCHER, Agent and General Manager.

41, Meadow-stret

PERRY DAVIS' VEGETABLE PAINKILLER.

Perry Davis & Son Manufacturers and Proprietors Providence, Rhode Island, U. S. A.

UNSURPASSED AS A FAMILY MEDICINE AFTER FORTY YEARS' TRIAL.

IT is a purely and carefully prepared VEGETABLE COMPOUND.

And a complete mitigator of Pain, A capital antidote for SCORPION STINGS and SNAKE-BITES.

AS an application for BRUISES, BURNS, NEURALGIA and RHEUMATISM, has no equal

AS A REMEDY FOR DIARRHŒA, DYSENTERY, CHOLERA,

Or any sort of Bowel Complaint, it stands alone for efficiency and rapidity of action.

Full Directions accompany each bottle.

Retailed by chemists all over the world.

Beware of Imitations exposed for sale in the Indian Bazars.

GENERAL AGENT AT OMBAY

ESUFALLY HIPTOOLA,

No. 9, Pir Market near Jumma Musjid.

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NOTICES.

TRADE MARK.

VALVOLINE

TO CONSUMERS OF CYLINDER OIL.

BAIRD'S PATENT SIGHT FEED LUBRICATORS save 40 per cent. of oil. To be had from ALCOCK, ASHDOWN & Co., Limited, Mazagon.

ROWLANDS' ODONTO is the best, purest, and most fragrant preparation for the teeth. Health depends in a great measure upon the soundness of the teeth and their freedom from decay, and all dentists allow that neither washes nor pastes can possibly be as efficacious for polishing the teeth and keeping them sound and white as a pure and non-gritty tooth powder; such Rowlands' Odonto has always proved itself to be.

ROWLANDS' EUKONIA is a beautifully pure, delicate, and fragrant toilet powder, and has lately been much improved. Each box has inside the lid a certificate of purity from Dr. Redwood, Ph. D. F.C.S., &c. Sold in three tints: white, rose, and cream.

ROWLANDS' MACASSAR OIL can now be also had in a golden colour, which is especially suited for fair or golden-haired children and persons. Four sizes.

Ask any dealer in perfumery for Rowlands articles, of 20, Hatton Garden, London, and avoid spurious worthless imitations.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL AGENTS,
TREACHER & Co.,
BYCULLA & FORT.

CAUTION AGAINST FRAUD.

ALL dealers are cautioned that any person selling Worm Tablets that bear labels similar to mine, render themselves liable to heavy penalties and serious law costs. My medicines are sold all over the world, and I will not allow them to be imitated.

I foun a firm at Hong Kong, China, selling goods with a label like mine,—I proceeded against them, obtained a perpetual injunction, and they had to destroy all the labels, deliver up the goods, pay damages, and my law costs (see "Keating v. Grossmann," Supreme Court of Hong Kong, Nov. 24th, Suit 27). I then proceeded against the makers, Germans, from whom they obtained the goods,—they have been condemned to pay costs, and prohibited from using any similar labels (see "Keating V. Hasche& Voge," Imperial Supreme Court of Germany July 13th, 1883).

My labels are trade marks, and this notice is a distinct warning that I will similarly prosecute any person making or selling goods bearing labels similar to mine; and I will pay a suitable reward to any person who enables me to take this course.

I annex facsimile of the genuine label:—

KEATING'S ANTHELMINTIC BON BON OR WORM TABLET. St Paul's Church Yard, London.

THOMAS KEATING,
ST. PAUL'S LONDON.

Patronized by the Aristocracy and Elite, extensively used in the Army and Navy, and highly recommended by the leading Medical Practitioners.

V *Protected by Royal Letters Patent,* R
Dated October 11, 1869.

UNDER PATRONAGE DISTINGUISHED
Dr. BRIGHT'S PHOSPHODYNE
PHOSPHODYNE

THE SAFEST AND ONLY RELIABLE PREPARATION OF PHOSPHORUS.

The remarkable efficacy of Dr. Bright's Phosphodyne is now well known throughout the Globe, and is acknowledged by the first medical men in Europe, by whom it is recommended as the most efficacious medicine hitherto discovered for Weak and Shattered Constitutions, Nervous Debility, Aversion or Incapacity for Study, Indigestion, Female Complaints, Flatulence, Liver Complaints, Shortness of Breath, Drowsiness, Pains in the Head, Pimples, Impoverished Blood, and all diseases caused by a long residence in tropical climates, for which iron, mercury, iodide of potass, &c., are given in various forms, often to the destruction of the patient's health.

DR. BRIGHT'S PHOSPHODYNE

Gives back to the human structure, in a suitable form the phosphoric or animating element of life, which has been wasted, and exerts an important influence directly on the spinal marrow and nervous system, of a nutritive, tonic, and invigorating character, maintaining that buoyant energy of the brain and muscular system, which renders the mind cheerful, brilliant, and energetic, entirely overcoming that dull, inactive, and sluggish disposition which many persons experience in all their actions.

DR. BRIGHT'S PHOSPHODYNE.

Its use enables all debilitated organs to perform their natural functions. Persons suffering from Nervous Debility, or any of the hundred symptoms which this distressing disease assumes, may rest assured of an effectual cure by the use of this most invaluable remedy.

DR. BRIGHT'S PHOSPHODYNE.

The ONLY medicine of that name granted certificates by Her Majesty's Registrar of Trade Marks. Beware of counterfeit Phosphodynes and worthless imitations bearing similar names; they are in no way recognized by the medical profession. Being prepared from OBSOLETE Formulas, they are absolutely unreliable, and in some cases positively dangerous.

DR. BRIGHT'S PHOSPHODYNE

Is sold only in CASES at 10s. 6d. by all Chemists and Patent Medicine Vendors throughout the Globe.

Full Directions for use in the English, French, German, Italian, Dutch, Spanish, Portuguese, Russian, Danish, Turkish, Persian, Hindostani, Madrasee, Bengalle, Chinese, and Japanese Languages accompany each case, without which none can possibly be genuine Phosphodyne. Every case bears the Trade Mark and Signature of Patentee.

☞ CAUTION.—The high estimation in which Phosphorus is held, is unquestionably due to its administration in the form of Dr. Bright's Phosphodyne. Its extraordinary success has induced unscrupulous competition and worthless imitations.

THEREFORE, ASK FOR
DR. BRIGHT'S PHOSPHODYNE,
And do not be persuaded to take any cheap, Useless and Possibly Dangerous Substitutes.

WHOLESALE AGENTS FOR INDIA.—BOMBAY—Kemp & Co. CALCUTTA—Smith, Stanistreet & Co.; Bathgate & Co.; Scott, Thompson & Co. MADRAS—Barrie & Co. SIMLA & LAHORE—Plomer & Co.; Gillon & Co.

NATURE'S RESTORATIVE

ENTERICON

CERTAIN, SAFE, AND PERMANENT.

RAYNHAM'S ENTERICON owes its Extraordinary Power as a Nervine and General Restorative to a Preparation of an American plant, skilfully combined with the most efficacious Tonics, Antacids, and Carminatives. It is an unfailing restorer of broken-down health, giving strength and vitality to the most shattered constitution.

ENTERICON is an Absolute Remedy for the Cure of Nervousness, Nervous Debility, Bilious and Liver Complaints, Female Complaints, Indigestion, Palpitation of the Heart, Scrofula, Imperfect Nutrition, the effects of Mercury, Poorness of Blood, Loss of Appetite, Want of Vitality, &c.

ENTERICON is stated by eminent physicians and chemists to be the best medicine ever compounded for these complaints. Hundreds of apparently hopeless cases have been radically cured, and many thousands more have derived extraordinary relief when everything else had signally failed.

ENTERICON increases the vitality of the nervous system, purifies and expels all morbid Impurities from the Blood, gives regularity to the whole functions, restoring the system to a high standard of health.

ENTERICON is warranted not to contain, in any form, Mercury, Opium, Ether, Arsenic, Strychnine, or any deleterious Drug whatever.

ENTERICON.—A short trial and consistent adherence to the directions for use will satisfactorily prove beyond doubt that it is the Greatest Restorative discovered by modern science. Numerous testimonials accompany each bottle.

ENTERICON is Sold by all Wholesale and Retail Druggists throughout the civilized world. Price 8s., 11s. and 22s.

In India by Kemp & Co., Bombay; Smith, Stanistreet & Co., Bathgate & Co., Scott Thompson & Co., Calcutta, Barrie & Co., Madras; Plomer & Co., Simla and Lahore Gillon & Co., Lahore, &c.

BADHAM, PILE & Co.

LIMITED,

Shirt Makers.

CASH

Dress Shirts, ½-doz., ₹ 30/-

Dress Shirts, *Collars Attached,* ½-doz., ₹ 33/-

White Shirts, ½-doz., ₹ 22/-

Silk Shirts, each ₹ 11/8

PRICES

French Cambric ½-doz., ₹ 30/-

Oxford Cloth, ½-doz., ₹ 33/-

Zephyr Cloth, ½-doz., ₹ 33/-

Flannel or Silk & Wool, *White and Coloured,* each ₹ 8/8

BOMBAY, POONA & SECUNDERABAD

Patterns and Self-Measurement Instructions Free on application.

THE SOLID SYMPATHETIC GRAND SQUARE PIANOFORTE.

PRICE 850 RUPEES CASH.
EBONIZED MAHOGANY 900 RUPEES CASH.
Packing in Tin and Wood, 25 Rupees.

CALCUTTA EXHIBITION, 1883-84.

THE ABOVE PIANO OBTAINED A FIRST CLASS CERTIFICATE AND MEDAL AT THE ABOVE EXHIBITION.

is confidently recommended as a first-rate Instrument, in regard to TONE and TOUCH, and is *guaranteed* to withstand the deteriorating influences of the *Climate of India* and of the *Tropics* generally.

S. ROSE & Co. have supplied many hundreds of the Sympathetic Grand Square to residents in all parts of India. The experience of nearly thirty years proves that these Instruments are *par excellence* the best suited for the climate of India. S. ROSE & Co. hold numerous testimonials proving the fact, and no one instance has occurred of the Sympathetic having given way.

All parts of the instrument have been studiously cared for in the manufacture. It is of massive, solid mahogany, with ornamental fret work at the openings. The dimensions are larger than any other Grand Square, and thus a richer tone is secured.

S. ROSE & Co., Bombay, and HAROLD & Co., Calcutta, are the only Agents in India for the "Sympathetic."

Pianofortes on the easy purchase system.
Pianofortes let out on HIRE in POONA and the Districts at reduced rates.

S. ROSE & CO., 21, ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY

Calcutta Exhibition.

THE KIRKSTALL FORGE CO.,

NEAR LEEDS, ENGLAND.

Beg to call special attention to their Magnificent Exhibit.

PATENT ROLLED SHAFTING.
BUTLER'S PATENT FRICTIONAL COUPLING.
BAR IRON. AXLES, &c.

STONE'S GINGER WINE

STIMULATING, INVIGORATING.

SOLD THROUGHOUT THE WORLD FOR OVER TWO CENTURIES.

SHIPPED BY
CUTLER, PALMER & CO.

CHAMPAGNE.

HEIDSIECK & CO.'S DRY MONOPOLE.

OF ALL WINE MERCHANTS.

SAMUEL RICHARDS & CO., LONDON—SOLE AGENTS FOR HEIDSIECK & CO., REIMS.

ENGLISH WATCHES AND CLOCKS,

DIRECT FROM THE MANUFACTURERS,

LUND AND BLOCKLEY,

Makers of the BOMBAY UNIVERSITY (RAJABAI) CLOCK AND CHIMES,

TO THE QUEEN-EMPRESS,
THE IMPERIAL FAMILY OF RUSSIA,
THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA,
THE ROYAL FAMILY
THE ROYAL GEOGRAPHICAL SOCIETY,
THE ADMIRALTY, &c., &c.,

RAMPART ROW, WEST, BOMBAY. 42, PALL MALL, LONDON.

MANUFACTURERS OF CHIMING, MUSICAL, AND PERPETUAL CALENDAR CLOCKS
LARGE TOWER AND CHURCH CLOCKS,
For Dials from 3 feet 6 inches to 50 feet in Diameter.
FRENCH CLOCKS by the best Manufacturers, examined and guaranteed.
Repairs of all kinds executed in Bombay.

L. STEFFENAUER,

WATCHMAKER AND JEWELLER,
No. 8, CHURCH GATE STREET, BOMBAY,

Has the pleasure to inform his numerous friends and constituents that he has always in stock Gold, Silver, and Germansilver Watches of every description.

THE FOLLOWING ARE THE PRICES:—

German Silver keyless horizontal Watches	... ...	Rs.	14 to 16
Do. do. do.	... ...	„	18 to 20
Do. do. lever	... ...	„	20 to 25
Do. Railway Regulator lever keyless Watches	... ...	„	22 to 25
Do. machine-made keyless lever Watches	... ...	„	25 to 35
Silver-hunter or open-faced horizontal Watches	... ...	„	18 to 25
Do. do. lever Watches	... ...	„	22 to 28
Do. do. lever keyless Watches	... ...	„	35 to 40
Do. do. lever keyless extra quality	... ...	„	50 to 60
Do. do. English lever escapement	... ...	„	50 to 60

Thoroughly tested before despatched. Guaranteed 2 years; supplied in a case with spare glass and spare mainspring. Postage prepaid all over India and Burma for Cash or by Value Payable Post.

NEW PATENT CALENDAR KEYLESS WATCH.

German Silver double-faced patent lever keyless	... ...	Rs.	55 0
Silver do. do. do.	... ...	„	65 0
Silver open-faced do. do. do.	... ...	„	80 0
Silver hunting do. do. do.	... ...	„	95 0
18-carat Gold open-faced do. do.	... ...	„	350 0
18-carat Gold hunting do. do.	... ...	„	400 0

A large stock of Gold, Silver, and Nickel Silver Watches of most superior quality always on hand.

18-carat Gold hunting English lever, at	... ...	Rs.	150
Do. open-faced	... ...	„	190
Do keyless	... ...	from Rs.	180 to 1,000
Do. Ladies' Watches	... ...	„	40 to 120
Do. Do. do keyless	... ...	„	90 to 300

The repairs of Watches, Clocks, Musical Boxes, Jewellery, &c., have my very best attention and care at all times, with the usual guarantee of one year. *My own Watches* have the advantage of being repaired *at lower rates* than Watches of other makers, simply as an inducement to intending purchasers.

Twelve years' labour in this country have given MR. L. Steffenauer enough experience to know all the different repairs required through the cause of this hot and dusty climate.

L. STEFFENAUER.

WATERPROOFS! WATERPROOFS!!

We have just received a large consignment of the following:—

		Rs. a.	Rs. a.
WATERPROOF	Reversible Carriage Rugs, lined with imitation fur, fancy pattern and plain Twill	15 8	to 20 0
WATERPROOF	Reversible Carrriage Aprons, in black and white vulcanized rubber, plain and fancy pattern Twill... ...	15 8	to 20 0
WATERPROOF	Quarter Sheets for Horses, vulcanized and drab Twill	12 8	to 20 0
WATERPROOF	Tanned Canvas Gaiters, light and cool	6 8	per pair.
WATERPROOF	"K" Boots, shooting pattern, specially prepared to withstand the effects of RAIN AND MUD. The sole and upper leather is waterproofed by the process ORDERED BY THE ADMIRALTY FOR THE ARCTIC EXPEDITION ...	18, 20,	22 8
WATERPROOF	Composition for dressing, boots, leggings, harness, etc., etc., and rendering all kinds of leather impervious to water.		

DUNNETT & CO.,

SADDLERS AND BOOT-MAKERS,

BOMBAY.

WRIGHT'S COAL TAR SOAP

FOR TOILET BATHROOM & NURSERY.
TRADE MARK ON WRAPPERS & TABLETS "SAPO CARBONIS DETERGENS" WITHOUT WHICH NONE IS GENUINE.
RECOMMENDED BY THE ENTIRE MEDICAL FACULTY.
"TRUE ANTISEPTIC SOAP" (Lancet)
"MOST EFFECTIVE IN SKIN DISEASES" (Lancet)
SUITABLE FOR ALL CLIMATES.
& PROTECTS FROM INFECTIOUS DISEASES.
PROPRIETORS W. V. WRIGHT & CO. SOUTHWARK, LONDON.

GOODALL'S HOUSEHOLD SPECIALITIES

A Single Trial solicited from those who have not yet tried these Splendid Preparations.

YORKSHIRE RELISH.

The most delicious Sauce in the World.

This cheap and excellent Sauce makes the plainest viands palatable, and the daintiest dishes more delicious. With Chops, Steaks, Fish, &c., it is incomparable. In Bottles, at 6d., 1s., and 2s. each.

GOODALL'S BAKING POWDER.

The best in the World.

Makes delicious pudding without eggs, pastry without butter, and beautiful light bread without yeast. In 1d. packets, and 6d., 1s., 2s., and 5s. tins.

GOODALL'S QUININE WINE.

The Best and most Agreeable Tonic yet introduced.

The best remedy known for Indigestion, Loss of Appetite, General Debility, &c. Restores delicate individuals to health. At 1s. 1½d. and 2s. 3d. each bottle.

GOODALL'S CUSTARD POWDER.

For making Delicious Custards without Eggs in less time and at half the price.

The Proprietors can recommend it to Housekeepers generally as a useful agent in the preparation of a good custard. GIVE IT A TRIAL. Sold in boxes, 6d. and 1s. each.

GOODALL'S GINGER BEER POWDER

Makes Three Gallons of the Best Ginger Beer in the World for Threepence.

The most valuable preparation for the production of a delicious and invigorating beverage. It is easily made, and is by far the cheapest and best Ginger Beer ever offered to the public. Sold in packets 3d. and 6d. each.

GOODALL'S MUSHROOM KETCHUP.

Confidently recommended to all true lovers of the Pure Mushroom. Unrivalled for its *great strength! perfect purity!!* and *unsurpassed flavour!!!* Sold in bottles, at 6d., 1s., and 2s. each.

GOODALL'S BLANCMANGE POWDER.

Makes delicious Blancmange in a few minutes. In boxes at 6d. and 1s. each.

Proprietors: GOODALL, BACKHOUSE & CO., Leeds, England.

FREEMAN'S SYRUP OF PHOSPHORUS.

Nature's Great Brain and Nerve Tonic and the most wonderful Blood Purifier. The highest Medical Authorities say that it is the only Cure for Wasting Diseases, Mental Depression, Loss of Energy, and Stomach Complaints.

It is pleasant to the taste, and might be taken by the most delicately constituted. In the most enfeebled it builds up a NEW AND HEALTHY CONSTITUTION. One dose of this Remedy is equal to Twenty Doses of Cod-Liver Oil.

Thousands have been snatched from the brink of the grave by the timely use of FREEMAN'S SYRUP OF PHOSPHORUS. May be had of all Chemists and Patent Medicine Vendors, in bottles at 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., 11s. and 33s.

PROPRIETORS:
GOODALL, BACKHOUSE & CO., Leeds, England.

Sole Agents for the BOMBAY PRESIDENCY:
TREACHER & CO., Limited, BOMBAY, BYCULLA & POONA.

"CARLTON" WHISKEY.

ELEVEN YEARS OLD & FIVE YEARS OLD

CARLTON RICHD MATHEWS & CO'S TRADE MARK WHISKEY

GOLD MEDAL,
CALCUTTA EXHIBITION, 1884.

For Prices apply to CUTLER, PALMER & Co., Agents for India.
Shippers: RICHARD MATHEWS & Co., London.

NOTICES.

TRADE MARK.

VALVOLINE

NOTICE TO "VALVOLINE" OIL CONSUMERS.

AS we do not sell to merchants or dealers we caution manufacturers and users of steam power who desire to purchase the original and only genuine "Valvoline" Oils, to order only of our authorised Agents.

The use of our word, Trade Mark, "Valvoline," is being pirated by competitors to sell imitations of our celebrated Oils which are solely manufactured by us in America.

Also see that every cask and smaller package is branded with LEONARD and ELLIS' name, as all other Oils will be found much inferior on using and comparing them carefully.

LEONARD AND ELLIS,
New York and London.

ALCOCK, ASHDOWN & Co., Ld.,
Sole Agents in Bombay.

READ BROTHERS, LONDON. THE DOG'S HEAD BOTTLING

In The English High Court of Judicature.

THE "BULL DOG'S HEAD" BRAND.

(Bass's Ale & Guinness's Stout.)

READ BROTHERS, of London, request purchasers of their Bottled Ale and Stout to ask for "THE DOG'S HEAD BRAND" because another and totally distinct Bottler uses the figure of a Bull Dog, and thus two bottlings of entirely different character may both be called "BULL DOG."

The original "Bull Dog" mark is the registered property of READ BROTHERS, and their bottling still often goes by that name, but the title of "DOG'S HEAD BRAND" is theirs exclusively and is the only one that is protected by the Injunction of the Lords Justices of England.

SOLE AGENTS IN BOMBAY:
CUTLER, PALMER & CO.

D'GIBERT'S
THE ONLY GENUINE
IODURATED Depurative COMFITS

constitute the *best*, the most *agreeable*, the most *active* and most *economical* of all known depuratives.

Beware of imitations and see that you get (as for the Syrup) *Gibert's and Boutigny's signatures* in red ink thereon, as well the stamp (printed in blue) of the French Government.

General Depôt for British India:
E. PLOMER & Co., Pharmaceutical Chemists, Combermere House, Simla and Lahore (Punjab).

GENUINE EMERY. BRUNSWICK BLACK. ACTON AND BORMAN LONDON.

ACTON'S "PROTECTOR" KNIFE POLISH

A SILVER SURFACE PRODUCED IMMEDIATELY ON CUTLERY, WITHOUT WEAR, FRICTION OR DUST
PACKETS 3d. TINS 6d. 1s. & 2s. 6d.
DEPOT 72 SHOE LANE LONDON

ALLAN'S ANTI-FAT.

PURELY VEGETABLE, Perfectly Harmless. Will reduce from two to five pounds per week; acts on the food in the stomach, preventing its conversion into Fat. BOTANIC MEDICINE Co., Proprietors, 3, New Oxford-street London, England. Sold by all Chemists.

THE GREAT REMEDY

For HEADACHE, SEA or BILIOUS SICKNESS, CONSTIPATION, INDIGESTION, LASSITUDE, LOW SPIRITS, HEARTBURN, and FEVERISH COLDS. Prevents and quickly Relieves or Cures the worst form of TYPHUS, SCARLET, JUNGLE, and other FEVERS, PRICKLY HEAT, SMALL-POX, MEASLES, ERUPTIVE or SKIN COMPLAINTS, and various other altered CONDITIONS of the BLOOD. "It

"SAVED MY LIFE"

"for the Fever had obtained a strong hold on me. In a few days I was quite well."—Extract from letter of C. Fitzgerald, Esq., Correspondent of the *Manchester Guardian* in Albania, referring to

LAMPLOUGH'S PYRETIC SALINE.

In praise of which the Testimony of Drs. Morgan, Turley, Stevens, Carr Jackson, and other eminent medical gentlemen, has been unqualified, as to its possession of most important elements calculated to restore and maintain Health with perfect vigour of Body and Mind.

[Sold by all Chemists and Patent Medicine Dealers in Bottles, at various prices.

H. LAMPLOUGH, 113, Holborn, London, E.C.

EMERY CLOTH. GLASS PAPER.

ACTON'S "ROYAL LUSTRE" BLACK LEAD.

A LASTING & BRILLIANT POLISH PRODUCED IMMEDIATELY WITHOUT WASTE OR DUST
IN TINS 2½ & 4½ PACKETS EVERYWHERE
72 SHOE LANE LONDON

"FOR THE BLOOD IS THE LIFE"

CLARKE'S
WORLD-FAMED
BLOOD MIXTURE

THE GREAT BLOOD PURIFIER AND RESTORER
HAS THE LARGEST SALE OF ANY MEDICINE IN THE WORLD.
OVERWHELMING TESTIMONY
ACCOMPANIES EVERY BOTTLE
PROVING THIS TO BE
THE GREATEST MEDICINE EVER DISCOVERED.

For cleansing and clearing the blood from all impurities it cannot be too highly recommended.

For Scrofula, Scurvy, Skin and Blood Diseases, and Sores of all kinds, it is a never-failing and permanent cure.

It Cures Old Sores
Cures Ulcerated Sores on the Neck
Cures Ulcerated Sore Legs
Cures Blackheads or Pimples on the Face
Cures Scurvy Sores
Cures Cancerous Ulcers
Cures Blood and Skin Diseases
Cures Glandular Swellings
Clears the Blood from all impure matter
From whatever cause arising.

As this mixture is pleasant to the taste, and warranted free from anything injurious to the most delicate constitution of either sex, the Proprietors solicit sufferers to give it a trial to test its value.

THOUSANDS OF TESTIMONIALS FROM ALL PARTS
Read the following:—

"North-street, Audenshaw (near Manchester), January 10, 1882.

"It affords me great pleasure to add my to timony to the wonderful effects of your Blood Mixture, which has cured me of a very bad ulcerated foot and ankle. I had four wounds which prevented me following my occupation for four years, during which time I have been in five different infirmaries and under fifteen different doctors. I was at last induced to try your Blood Mixture, and after taking three small bottles I was able to go to work, and by the time I had taken nine or ten bottles I was completely cured. Make whatever use you like of this, for the benefit of other sufferers.—I am, yours respectfully,
"JOHN WILLIAMS."

Sold in Bottles 2s. 6d. each, and in cases containing six times the quantity, 11s. each—sufficient to effect a permanent cure in the great majority of long standing cases. By ALL CHEMISTS and PATENT MEDICINE VENDORS throughout the world.

PROPRIETORS,
THE LINCOLN AND MIDLAND COUNTIES DRUG COMPANY,
LINCOLN, ENGLAND.
TRADE MARK, BLOOD MIXTURE.

Printed and Published by the Proprietor, GRATTAN GEARY, at the *Bombay Gazette* Steam Press, Rampart Row, Fort, Bombay.
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